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RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON EAST ASIA SITUATION

HK060802 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Pei Monong [5952 7817 6593]: "The International Situation and Development Prospects in East Asia"]

[Text] Since the war, the international situation in east Asia has seen fierce and complex struggles, and a fundamental change had occurred there by the 1970's. Soviet hegemonism has become the main threat to peace and security in the region, while the pattern of the common antihegemoist strategy of various antihegemonist forces has initially formed. The east Asia situation is becoming daily more turbulent due to the intensification of the Soviet Union's expansion. How the situation will develop in the 1980's depends to a very great extent on the reactions and struggle of the antihegemonist forces against hegemonism.

New Stage of Historical Development

After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union became the main contestants on the international scene. In the West, these two were in a state of cold war and confrontation. In the East, the United States stood against the surging national independence and liberation movements and tried to check this tide of history. In this way the conflict between U.S. intervention and the east Asian countries' opposition to intervention became the chief contradiction in international relations in this region. As a result of protracted struggles, especially the wars in Korea and Vietnam, American strength was seriously weakened and she was finally compelled to draw back from Asia. The deterioration in America's position was mainly caused by the relative weakening of its economic strength. The Soviet Union on the other hand seized the chance to increase its own strength, and by the 1970's she had further reduced the economic gap between herself and the United States. In particular, in the wake of the rapid expansion of her military strength and her adoption of an offensive foreign policy, she not only directly threatened America's position and interests and but also gravely threatened peace and stability in east Asia and the whole world. Due to the deterioration of her position, the United States started to gradually readjust her policy toward east Asia. Viewing the whole picture, the historical stage of serious American confrontation with east Asia was drawing to its end by the mid-1970's.

The Soviet Union was already relying on its military strength to pursue foreign expansion and aggression in the 1960's. A major change had occurred in the balance of U.S.-Soviet military strength by the 1970's. The focal point of the Soviet Union's global strategy for foreign expansion was Europe. Apart from maintaining and strengthening her military pressure on Europe, she also needed to carry out an encirclement of Europe and also to link up her deployments on the eastern and western flanks in a bid to control the key circular position from the Bering Strait through the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the Middle and Near East to the continent of Europe, so as to wrest strategic superiority for dominating the whole world. Since the mid-1970's, she has feverishly penetrated into regions on the periphery of Europe such as the Middle East and Africa. In Asia, she actively pushed an "Asian security system" plan, and brought a number of Asian countries into her sphere of influence by signing so-called "friendship treaties" of the nature of military alliances with a series of Asian countries, or else by carrying out internal subversion and cultivating pro-Soviet regimes and so on. She deployed 1 million troops on the Sino-Soviet border. Her Pacific Fleet now accounts for 25 to 30 percent of her total number and tonnage of warships. She is also constantly strengthening her military deployments in the Far East, including the four islands north of Japan which she had occupied by force. She supported Vietnam in occupying Kampuchea, and regarded Indochina as a strategic base for waging further expansion against Southeast Asia. She then proceeded to openly and directly invade Afghanistan in southwest Asia, thus threatening the Gulf oil region. To advance southwards from the direction of Southeast Asia and the Pacific and also from the direction of southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean and closely coordinate her expansion in Southeast Asia with her actions in southwest Asia represents a current major move for completing her global strategic deployments.

The first strategic aim of the Soviet Union in east Asia and the western Pacific is to squeeze out America and at the same time isolate Japan, encircle China and control South-east Asia. The Soviet Union's east Asia strategy, which is a major component part of the intensification of her global strategy, is bound to threaten America's position and menace the security of the countries of east Asia. In this situation, the contradiction between Soviet expansion and aggression on the one hand and the opposition to it from China, Japan, ASEAN and other east Asian countries together with the United States on the other has become the chief contradiction in state relations in east Asia and the western Pacific. Although there are still contradictions of various kinds between the east Asian countries and the United States, taking the overall view, the Soviet threat has given them common strategic interests.

Major changes occurred in international relations in east Asia and the western Pacific during the 1970's. The countries there started to readjust their policies and there was a reorganization of various political forces. First of all, Sino-U.S. relations broke out of their long period of confrontation and moved toward normalization, and then China and Japan established diplomatic relations and signed a peace and friendship treaty. China also established diplomatic relations with Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia, and with Australia and New Zealand in Oceania. By the end of the 1970's China and the United States had formally established diplomatic relations. During this period mutual relations between the United States, Japan, the ASEAN countries, and the countries of Oceania underwent further development. In this way, a new pattern objectively emerged in international relations, with the Soviet Union lined up on one side and China, Japan, ASEAN, Australia, New Zealand and the United States on the other.

It can be said that the emergence of this new pattern represents a major change in international relations in east Asia. It has not only changed the regional balance between hegemonist and antihegemonist forces, with the result that the position on the Soviet Union's eastern flank has started to become unfavorable for her, but will also greatly check her actions in pushing her global strategy.

The Problems and Tasks Lying Ahead

The countries of east Asia have different political and social systems, and there are also great differences in their economic development levels and culture and traditions; in addition each country faces different political, economic and social problems. However, developing the national economy is the common demand of the great majority of these countries. U.S. trade with Asia has already surpassed its trade with Western Europe, and she constantly needs to expand her economic and trade relations with the countries of east Asia. However, to develop the economy, it is first necessary to have an international environment of peace and security. If Soviet hegemonism is allowed to run rampant in this region, not even a country's independence and security can be assured, let alone the flourishing development of its economy.

At present the Soviet Union is using Vietnam as her forward base to support Vietnamese control of Laos and Kampuchea, and is also trying to move steadily southwards to get hold of the whole of Southeast Asia and control the channel between two oceans. At the same time the Soviet Union is also trying to wreck the antihegemonist structure that has initially formed, weaken the U.S.-Japanese alliance, and disintegrate ASEAN by applying political means such as sowing discord and also by offering economic lures. Soviet naval and air forces have now actually entered Indochina and are using Cam Ranh Bay, Danang and Kompong Son as bases; they are also constantly increasing their military strength and expanding their field of action. The intensified expansion waged by the Soviet Union and Vietnam is posing an ever-growing threat to peace and security in the whole of Southeast Asia and the western Pacific. The common efforts of all countries are needed in order to deal with this threat and preserve and strengthen peace and security in this region.

China's advocacy that various political forces should unite to oppose hegemonism is based on the policy conclusions made after serious analysis of objective reality.

Hence, the United States alone or China alone cannot effectively check Soviet expansion. Japan or other east Asian countries could achieve even less in this respect. It obviously will not do just to rely on the U.S.-Japanese alliance either. Only by uniting to oppose hegemonism can superiority in strength be gained over the Soviet Union and can her expansion and aggression be checked. The unity against hegemonism that China advocates means that each country concerned should proceed from common strategic interests; act under the principle of equality, step up consultations and promote coordination in policies and cooperate with and complement each other in action. Due to the fact that the positions and circumstances of the different countries vary, it cannot be demanded that this unity should have a permanent form and take unified action. However this certainly does not exclude each country adopting parallel policy and action in the light of its own circumstances. Since it is in the common interest of every country to oppose Soviet hegemonism, each party should take the stand of the overall strategic pattern, make every effort to preserve, consolidate and develop this pattern, and also readjust its policy to this effect; each party should make its own effort in uniting to oppose hegemonism, in accordance with what is possible for it.

Hosts of facts have shown that bullying the weak and fearing the strong is a characteristic of Soviet hegemonism. Hence to adopt a policy of appeasement, compromise and concession to any Soviet expansion and aggression, provocations and threats, intimidation and blackmail in this region can only serve to make the Soviet Union act in an even more unbridled fashion. The Soviet Union can only be compelled to draw back somewhat and its expansion and aggression can only be checked if people stick to principles and dare to struggle. In fact, any idea of recognizing Vietnamese in Kampuchea as a "fait accompli" in exchange for Vietnamese "concessions" will just help to inflate the arrogance of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, with the result that east Asia will face even graver dangers. Whether the United States is resolute in its attitude toward checking the Soviet Union is related not only to the crisis of "confidence" in the United States on the part of threatened countries, but also to the advance or retreat of the struggle to unite to resist the Soviet Union.

In addition, political, economic and social problems exist in varying degrees within the countries of east Asia. In particular, internal contradictions are still rather sharp in certain developing countries, and there is frequent social turmoil and political instability there. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are always stirring up trouble and devising ways to create and take advantage of this kind of situation. Of course, internal problems in these countries can only be solved by the countries themselves without external interference, but it is necessary to guard against Soviet intervention and penetration. As for problems between two or more countries such as racial contradictions, religious conflict, territorial disputes and so on, they may cause tension and confrontation between the countries unless they can be solved properly by following the principles of mutual respect and peaceful consultation. The moment such a situation arises, the Soviet Union will seize the chance to intervene and fish in muddled waters.

The Future Outlook

Economic development in east Asia is relatively rapid, and it is currently one of the most dynamic areas in the world. There are abundant manpower and natural resources, and the great majority of countries have excellent conditions for agricultural development. Except for the three Indochina countries, they all have a certain degree of industry also. Japan has long been an economic great power. Looking at the future, the position of east Asia in the world economy will constantly rise and it will gradually become an extremely important economic region. Although there will be twists and turns on the road ahead, so long as all the countries make common efforts and observe the principle of equality and mutual benefit, with each helping to supply what the other needs, it can be predicted that economic cooperation within the east Asia region will yield rich fruits, and there will also be excellent prospects for developing economic ties with the United States and Europe. East Asia and the entire Pacific region occupies an ever more important place in the whole of human civilization. Very few people would deny this.

However, the outlook for economic and cultural development cannot be isolated from developments and changes in the international situation. The east Asia region cannot be separated from the whole world. At present the general international situation is one of increased tension and turmoil, and is also pregnant with great dangers. In the 1980's, the Soviet Union will step up its aggressiveness on the basis of consolidating the positions it has gained. In addition, there are also all kinds of sharp contradictions and factors of instability within and between certain Third World countries. Hence, turbulence and war seem to be inevitable in some places.

As far as the east Asia region is concerned, the Soviet Union is bound to choose as the targets for its aggressive actions those places where military forces are weakest and political and geographical conditions are most favorable to itself.

As before, the serious problem is in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union has already gained a foothold in Indochina and is now supporting Vietnam in waging a war of aggression. If the Soviet Union is allowed to strike firm root in Kampuchea, they will further threaten Thailand and also Malaysia and the channel linking the two oceans. When that time comes, the security of the ASEAN countries will face a serious challenge, and a partial conflict on a considerable scale could break out at any time in Southeast Asia, which might even embroil certain countries concerned. By predicting this kind of dangerous situation and making the correct choice in good time to take preventive measures, it may be possible to reverse the development of the situation. The key lies in the east Asia countries concerned and the United States taking coordinated action, and devising ways to stand fast on the Kampuchea issue, so as to get the Soviet Union and Vietnam into difficulties. It will thus be relatively difficult for them to push south, and the dangers of expansion of the war will be greatly eased. After a certain period of time, and the waging of various struggles, the Soviet Union and Vietnam may be compelled to yield on the Kampuchea issue.

Hence, the question of how the situation will actually develop will to a very great extent be determined by the results of the struggle of the antihegemonist forces against hegemonism. Judging by the present situation, the antihegemonist forces hold the upper hand.

With regard to preserving the peace and security of east Asia and the whole world, the east Asian countries and the United States will have to choose whether to strengthen unity to block Soviet expansion and aggression, throw her strategic plans into disarray and strive to put off and avoid the outbreak of a world war, or whether to wait until the Soviet Union has completed its strategic dispositions in east Asia and the whole world and then be compelled to fight a war or else knuckle under and compromise. The Soviet Union itself suffers from many weaknesses, and although it has very great ambitions and will continue to make every effort to expand its military power and to make use of Vietnam, so long as the east Asian countries and the United States can consolidate and develop their strategic pattern of uniting to oppose Soviet hegemonism and each of them makes its own efforts to this end, it can be predicted that superiority over the Soviet Union will remain with the antihegemonist forces. There can be full confidence over this prospect.

Summing up, after the major and historical postwar changes, the east Asia region has now entered its second historical stage; on the one hand there is turmoil and tension caused by Soviet hegemonism riding roughshod, and on the other the various antihegemonist forces are gradually moving toward unity in order to preserve the peace and security of the region, and they are also striving for a relatively big economic breakthrough. In this intertwining of danger and hope, which of these two will win out will be determined by the common efforts of the countries concerned. The development of the east Asia situation has a major influence on the world situation. If the east Asia region is able to block hegemonist expansion and aggression on this side of the world and maintain an international situation of peace and stability, this is bound to make a major contribution to preventing a war and preserving peace, security and stability in the whole world.

U.S. DISCUSSES POLISH SITUATION WITH ALLIES

HK071030 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 81 p 6

[Report: "The United States Is Consulting With Its Allies on Dealing With the Danger of Soviet Invasion of Poland"]

[Text] Now that Poland has reached an internal agreement and the tension is easing, the Soviet Union refuses to let the matter drop and, instead has stepped up various kinds of military preparations for intervenening and taking risks in Poland. In light of this grave situation, the United States has continued to release a great deal of information on Soviet activities. Meanwhile, it has carried out diplomatic activities to consult with its allies on coping with the situation.

Among the U.S. diplomatic activities, Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to the Middle East and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to West Europe are worth noting. These two principal Cabinet members of the Reagan administration have their own tasks to perform during their visits. However, their tasks are connected with the current Polish situation. Before departing on their visits, they went to the hospital to discuss the Polish question with Ronald Reagan. As soon as he arrived in London, Weinberger warned against possible Soviet intervention in Poland and revealed that NATO was "making emergency plans" for reacting to the occurrence of such a grave situation. The day after his arrival in Cairo, Haig also warned in a press conference that any Soviet intervention or any internal suppression in Poland would have extensive and deep influence on relations between the East and the West. After visiting the Middle East, Haig will visit five West European countries, coordinating with Weinberger's visit to Western Europe.

On 3 April, in a statement on possible Soviet action on Poland at any moment, William Dyess, spokesman of the U.S. Department of State, said: "We are consulting with our allies on all aspects of this situation." The Japanese NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reports that from "all information it has acquired," the United States holds that "Soviet military intervention has become inevitable" and, therefore, it is consulting with Japan and its West European allies on "emergency" measures.

People can also see that the United States and other Western countries have all along maintained contact on the Polish question and also adopted some important coordinated actions. For the last few days, like the United States, London, Bonn and the governments of other NATO countries have disclosed quite a bit of information about the Soviet Union extending the Warsaw Pact military exercises and stepping up preparations for intervening in Poland, and they have also issued new warnings to the Soviet Union. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in a 30 March press conference announced: "If force is used, then it will not only mean the end of (financial) loans, but the world will also change shape." Following that, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher made a visit to Moscow and expressed to the Kremlin leaders that any intervention in Poland cannot be accepted by the West. Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani also made a call on 5 April for respecting the sovereignty of Poland and pointed out that every signatory country of the Helsinki accord has the obligation not to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries.

At the same time, the United States and the West European countries have decided to provide such assistance as food and loans to Poland. French President Giscard d'Estaing stated that the aid provided by France to Poland is for the sake of helping it solve its problems under the condition of no external intervention or internal disturbance. This is another step of unanimous action adopted by the countries of the West. According to disclosures, the United States has also further proposed a "contingency plan" to its allies calling for the immediate holding of an emergency meeting in the event of a Soviet invasion of Poland to discuss the adoption of "all practical measures" which will in fact freeze East-West relations.

U.S. WARNS USSR AGAINST INTERVENTION IN POLAND

OW061847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent a letter to Soviet leader Brezhnev concerning the Polish situation on April 3, U.S. officials announced yesterday, according to reports from Washington. NBC reported that in the letter Reagan warned the Soviet Union against military intervention in Poland.

U.S. Senate minority leader Robert Byrd reportedly told journalists yesterday that "the U.S. has every reason to believe that an invasion (of Poland) may be imminent." He said that in case the Kremlin decided to intervene, the United States should take diplomatic and economic measures.

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane J. Kirkpatrick said on the same day when she was interviewed on NBC's "Meet the Press" that "My information suggests that the threat of Soviet invasion, intervention or infiltration of new troops into Poland continues to be grave, serious. We are monitoring the situation very closely." Asked if the United States would cut diplomatic or economic relations with the Soviet Union if Poland were invaded, she replied: "We have a full panoply of options...a Soviet move on Poland would be regarded as a really grave, deeply serious act and would profoundly upset relations between this country and the Soviet Union."

Condemns Military Exercises

OW070206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--State Department spokesman William Dyess condemned today the Soviet violation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act by continuing its military exercises in and around Poland. "These principles specifically prohibit the threat of armed intervention against another participant" of the treaty, he said. "There has been no let-up in the military activities," Dyess said. "These military activities remain a matter of serious concern to us."

He said that there is no evidence that a decision to intervene in Poland has been made. But he said activity has continued "at a fairly active level. There have been some additions to the assets the Soviets have in the area." Political activity continues at a high level with Brezhnev in Prague at the party congress, he said. "We do not believe Soviet intervention in Poland is likely in the immediate future. But we are seriously concerned about the threatening military and propaganda posture the Soviet Union has taken."

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, touring military installations in Britain before going to West Germany for a NATO defense ministers meeting, said the Soviets have strengthened their forces in Poland in an apparent effort at intimidation. "There has been a gradual filtering in and additions to the Russian divisions that have been in Poland for a long time. The whole activity cannot fail to be really intimidating and coercive. And that's what I think is intended," Weinberger said.

Secretary of State Al Haig, on a Middle East tour, said Sunday, Brezhnev's visit to Prague may mean the "Prague summit may be an important occasion with respect to featuring Soviet actions with regard to the Polish situation."

PREMIER CONGRATULATES THAILAND'S PREM AFTER COUP

BK071351 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Following is the congratulatory message from Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, to His Excellency Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand:

"With the support from the armed forces and people of Thailand, Your Excellency has successfully put down the uneasy incident and the domestic situation is swiftly coming back to normal. All this will be in favor of peace and stability of this region. We greatly rejoice over this and wish to offer to Your Excellency our sincere congratulations. May the Kingdom of Thailand enjoy stability and prosperity."

COMMENTARY ON USSR, SRV REACTION TO THAI COUP ATTEMPT

OW071520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 7 Apr 81

["Commentary: Shattered Hope--By Correspondent Hui Chengbo"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--All the other ASEAN member countries and the world in general have rejoiced over the fact that the Thai Government had successfully snuffed the recent coup and brought the country back to normal. But Moscow is an exception. It seems to be far from happy. A TASS report of April 4 said that the Thai prime minister had "suppressed" the military coup, and quoted others as saying that the Thai "Armed Forces will be weakened," that the Thai authorities faced "a crucial choice" and that "the situation in Thailand is by no means stabilized." It sounds as if Moscow more or less regrets that the ill-fated coup had fizzled out.

This is in striking contrast to the Soviet reports on the coup before it was put down. Soviet radio and television had broadcast news from Bangkok itself as well as New York and Paris. The reports are clearly tendentious to build up the coup makers, while the propaganda machine in Hanoi attacked the Prem Tinsulanon government, both obviously enjoying in dropping a few rocks on the one who had fallen into the well.

As if this is not enough, the Soviet and Vietnamese mouthpieces tried to reap more political profit from the situation by spreading the lie that the coup plotters "enjoy a share of Beijing's sympathy." Then, the Hanoi paper NHAN DAN, went one step further by saying that China had something to do with the coup. When the situation in Bangkok took a dramatic turn for the better on April 3, the Soviet and Vietnamese mouthpieces suddenly lost their enthusiasm and became rather quiet.

Why Moscow and Hanoi took such an attitude toward the coup? The answer is clear. Thailand, the "frontline state" of ASEAN, is under direct threat posed by the 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. It stands firmly opposed to the aggression and expansion of the greater and lesser hegemonists in Southeast Asia. The Thai Government refuses to recognize the puppet regime in Phnom Penh and supports the patriotic Kampuchean forces to unite and rid their country of the Vietnamese aggressors. Along with the other ASEAN countries, Thailand turned down Vietnam's proposal for a regional conference between the Indochinese countries and the five ASEAN nations, and also Brezhnev's message urging ASEAN to accept Vietnam's proposal. Sticking by its principled stand, Thailand has, in the eyes of Moscow and Hanoi, become a roadblock in the way of their expansionist pursuits in Southeast Asia. So, internal strife or, still worse, a civil war in that country would be a godsend to these hegemonists, and this godsend was almost in sight, while the coup was on.

But it turned out that things did not develop as Moscow and Hanoi wished. As soon as the coup was shattered, the Thai Government ordered additional troops to the Thai-Kampuchea border to guard against possible incursions by Vietnamese troops. Thus, ASEAN's frontier defence is again reinforced to the great relief and rejoicing of all who cherish peace in Southeast Asia and the world at large.

PREM PRESIDES OVER THAI CABINET MEETING 7 APRIL

OW071914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--A Thai Cabinet meeting was held here this morning for the first time after the frustration of the coup attempt. Presided over by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, the meeting discussed various aspects of the government work after the abortive coup, especially the problem of energy resources and the development of national economy. The government spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri told reporters this afternoon that at the Cabinet meeting Prime Minister Prem informed all ministers of the formation of an investigation committee headed by Saiyud Kerdphol, chief of General Staff of the Supreme Command of the armed forces. The committee began its work today. The prime minister urged that the investigation be carried on justly. The government will send a written report to the assembly president on the whole course of the coup, the measures adopted by the government in dealing with the coup and the results reached by the government.

Trairong said that Prime Minister Prem urged that various parties concerned forget the past events and make no statements to the press. The results of the investigation will be made public at its end, he added. Prime Minister Prem has pointed out that all these considerations aimed at strengthening unity so that the situation can be normalized as soon as possible, the spokesman said.

NEW THAI ARMY COMMANDER ON DEFENSE POLICY

OW080902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--Athit Kamlangek, newly appointed commander of the First Army of Thailand, affirmed yesterday that there will be no change in the policy of safeguarding the state sovereignty of Thailand which brooks no violation by aggressors crossing the border, according to Thai press reports today. Major General Athit was speaking after an inspection tour of the Thai-Kampuchean border region soon after his assumption of office. He called on the frontier guard units to put up a formidable defense, heighten their vigilance and be ready to deal a devastating blow to the enemy at any time. He inspected the frontier troops, he said, for the purpose of boosting the morale and ensuring that no aggressors are allowed to cross the border. "Aggressors will be severely punished," he stated. Athit was formerly deputy commander of the 2nd Army. He assisted Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in putting down the April 1 coup. The king approved his appointment as the First Army commander on the morning of April 6 and he assumed his official duty in the afternoon.

VODK REPORTS RECENT ATTACKS, SRV DESERTIONS

OW041250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have recently intensified attacks on Vietnamese aggressors in many parts of the country, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. In the northern part of Koh Kong Province, the National Army together with the guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese convoys on the south slope of the Kot Russei hill on March 18 and 20, wiping out 66 enemies and capturing 24 bags of rice. On March 19, the Democratic Kampuchean fighters assaulted a Vietnamese transport company on the east bank of the Me Tuk River, annihilating 24 enemies and seizing seven bags of rice. On March 27 and 30, the guerrillas mounted attacks on the Vietnamese troops which were launching mopping-up operations near O Tach and on the eastern bank of the Me Tuk River, putting 74 enemies out of action and killing two officers of the battalion rank.

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In Battambang Province, a special contingent of the National Army assaulted a Vietnamese stronghold in Anlong Puok, Samlot District, wiping out 22 enemies and destroying an ammunition depot and two barracks buildings. On March 23, the National Army and guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese troops near Taop Siem village of Sisophon District, wiping out 39 enemy troops.

In Preah Vihear Province, the National Army and guerrillas blew up a Vietnamese truck and knocked out 30 enemies on it. Later they ambushed a platoon of reinforcements, killing or wounding 16 enemy soldiers. On March 25, the guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese company in an ambush, 50 meters from a Vietnamese stronghold in Bos Thom of Chhep District, putting 30 enemy men out of action, and others retreated in panic.

In Kompong Thom Province, the National Army and guerrillas destroyed a Vietnamese truck on Highway 6 in Staung District and knocked out 27 enemies on it. On the following day, they attacked a Vietnamese company coming out of Krayey village, wiping out 12 enemies, including a company officer killed.

In Kampot Province, the National Army and guerrillas launched an attack on Vietnamese aggressors around the Chakrei Ting cement factory on the northern side of Highway 3 in Kampot District, wiping out 24 enemies.

In Svay Rieng Province, the guerrillas downed a Vietnamese aircraft at the end of February when it was diving and strafing the villagers who were reaping rice in the fields near Kompong Trach village, 10 kilometers from the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border.

In Siem Reap Province, the National Army and guerrillas blew up bridges, tunnels, completely cutting off the traffic of Highway 6 from Damtek town of Saut Nikom District to Kompong Kdei town of Chikreng District, and wiping out 20 Vietnamese soldiers nearby, including a company officer.

Late March Victories

OW070749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Over one hundred Vietnamese troops were wiped out by the Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units in the provinces of Siem Reap and Pursat at the end of March, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. On March 28, the army and guerrillas of Siem Reap Province destroyed a Vietnamese troops carrying truck on Highway 6 in Chikreng District. Sixteen Vietnamese troops on the truck were killed or wounded, one was taken alive and a bridge near Damrei Chiang village on the highway was blown up. The Kampucheans also wiped out 22 enemy troops during attacks on the Damdaik stronghold garrisoned by a Vietnamese platoon on March 31 and April 1. They knocked out 16 more Vietnamese when they assaulted an enemy company moving out of Khvav in Chikreng District on March 31.

The army and guerrillas launched attacks on Vietnamese strongholds on Highway 5 on March 25 and 26, killing or wounding 21 enemy troops. They intercepted three Vietnamese steamboats on the Tonle Sap Lake on March 31. One boat was sunk, four enemy troops were killed and a quantity of weapons captured.

In Battambang Province, 25 enemy troops were wiped out, a bridge was exploded and a truck wrecked on March 31.

Troops Deserting in Kampuchea

OW070902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Numerous desertions and a mutiny were reported in the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, now harassed by frequent guerrilla raids and suffering privation, Radio Democratic Kampuchea announced today.

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A skirmish broke out in a Vietnamese unit on March 4 in Thnol Tach village, Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province, which ended with 15 casualties including a company officer.

On March 30, Vietnamese soldiers stationed at Chikha and Veal Trach villages in the south of Koh Kong Province killed three of their own officers in a mutiny and later 19 of them fled.

Between February 13 and March 30, about 300 Vietnamese soldiers, many of them in groups, ran away from their units stationed in different places in Kampuchea. Of this number, over 100 left the ranks for their homeland, and many ran into neighboring Thailand or Laos.

A whole Vietnamese squad at Thpong District, Kampot Province ran away on March 15. They told the Kampuchea people when passing Saang District, Kandal Province, that they were homesick and did not want to be cannon fodder.

Ten Vietnamese soldiers stationed in Chhep, Preah Vihear Province fled to Laos on March 10 and 24 in Theareabarivoat District, Stung Treng Province did the same one week later.

KAMPUCHEANS IN FRANCE DENOUNCE ELECTIONS AT HOME

OW051839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--The Committee of Patriots of Democratic Kampuchea in France in a communique issued here today condemned the Vietnamese authorities for playing the trick of bogus elections in Phnom Penh. The communique says that Hanoi is conducting a propaganda campaign for the so-called general elections and constitution in an attempt to divert the attention of the world public from its occupation of Kampuchea and its notorious crimes against the Kampuchean people and efforts to legalize the puppet regime in Phnom Penh. It condemns the Vietnamese authorities for killing the Kampuchean people barbarously.

The communique appeals to the peoples and countries loving peace, freedom and independence to arrest the planned genocide against the innocent people of Kampuchea by the Le Duan clique. It also urges the people of the world to exert pressure on the Le Duan clique politically, diplomatically and economically so as to force it to carry out the UN resolutions calling for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and letting the Khmer people decide their own destiny through free elections under the UN supervision.

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

Ulanhu Greeting

OW031212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--A New Zealand parliamentary delegation led by Sir John Richard Harrison, speaker of the House of Representatives, flew into Beijing today for a nine-day visit to China at the invitation of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Lady Harrison is accompanying Sir John on the visit. Sir John has been speaker of the House of Representatives since his election in 1978. The visit by Harrison and his party is to help enhance their understanding of the Chinese people and friendship and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and his wife Yun Liwen greeted the distinguished guests at the guesthouse today. Ulanhu said: "Bilateral relations have showed satisfying development since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. Through frequent exchanges of visits we will build closer relations. Cooperation in various fields will be further developed."

Sir John said, "We have been longing to visit China." He added that mutual exchanges of visits between the peoples of various countries will help strengthen friendly relations and this is good to both sides.

Kong Yuan, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, was present at the airport and accompanied the New Zealand party to the guesthouse.

The New Zealand ambassador to China, Mr H. Freeman-Greene, was also present.

Ulanhu Addresses Banquet

OW031843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--In the present turbulent international situation China is ready to increase consultations and coordinate actions with New Zealand "to make joint efforts for the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the Asian-Pacific region," said Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here today. China and New Zealand share common concern over the stability and prosperity of this region, he stated. The vice-chairman was speaking at a banquet given by the NPC Standing Committee in honor of Sir John Richard Harrison, speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, and his parliamentary delegation.

Ulanhu said: That over the past eight years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and New Zealand, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have witnessed a continuous and satisfactory development in various fields. The friendly exchanges between the two countries have been on the increase; the trade has reached an unprecedented scale and the pilot cattle farm jointly undertaken by China and New Zealand has gone off without a hitch. "We have also established friendly ties between the legislative institutions of our two countries," he said.

Ulanhu stressed that Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's second visit to China last year, in particular, and the visits of the New Zealand parliamentary delegation to China and the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress to New Zealand "have made important contributions to the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

In reply, Sir John Harrison said: "We are delighted to have this opportunity to learn something of your way of life and of your government's approach to the economic and social challenges of the day." "As representative of a country which relies principally on its agricultural export earnings," he went on, "we especially welcome the opportunity this visit gives us to see a little of your agricultural development."

He said, "We value highly the exchanges at all levels which take place with China and which serve to expand and consolidate a fruitful and mutually beneficial relationship." "I am confident," he said, "that these exchanges will continue to grow and diversify. Our systems are different, but they have the same essential purpose--that of ensuring the views of the people are represented at the highest levels."

Among those attending the banquet were Wu Xinyu, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, and H. Freeman-Greene, New Zealand ambassador to China.

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Relations Please Zhao Ziyang

OWO41624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed satisfaction with the relations between China and New Zealand at a meeting this afternoon with Sir John Richard Harrison, speaker of the House of Representatives, and his party. Zhao Ziyang said that China was pleased with the relations between the two countries in all fields since the establishment of diplomatic relations. "Our views converge or are very close to each other on many of today's important international issues." Both sides want to further strengthen their relations, he said.

The Chinese premier said that China, now in the process of economic readjustment, will continue her policy of encouraging economic cooperation with other countries. "We see very good prospects for cooperation between China and New Zealand in animal husbandry, forestry and other fields," he said.

Sir Harrison said New Zealand wants to see a strong China. "This is not only important for China's own economic development, but also necessary for world peace," he said.

Premier Zhao Ziyang asked Sir Harrison to convey his regards to Prime Minister Robert Muldoon upon his return to New Zealand.

Present at the meeting in the Great Hall of the People were Kong Yuan and Wu Xinyu, deputy secretary generals of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Pu Shouchang, vice minister of foreign affairs. H. Freeman-Greene, New Zealand ambassador to China, also was present.

Li Xiannian Meets Delegation

OWO50735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this morning with Sir John Richard Harrison, speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, and the parliamentary delegation he is leading. Li Xiannian told Harrison that the warm welcome accorded to him during his visit to New Zealand last May remained fresh in his mind. Mr Harrison welcomed Li Xiannian to visit his country again.

Li Xiannian and Harrison exchanged views on the current international situation and the development of friendly relations between the two countries. Both held that it is of benefit that leaders of friendly countries keep in contact and exchange views with each other in the present turbulent complicated international circumstances. Harrison hoped that his delegation's visit to China would help promote the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Wu Xinyu and Kong Yuan, both deputy secretaries-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Pu Shouchang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Mr H. Freeman-Greene, New Zealand ambassador to China.

New Zealanders Fete Hosts

OWO51612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--"All nations, large or small, can make a contribution to international peace and understanding," said Sir John Richard Harrison, speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, here this evening.

Addressing a return banquet he and Lady John Harrison gave for their Chinese hosts, Sir John said New Zealand can play a part in the Asian and Pacific region in underpinning the security and stability of the region and "we intend to go on doing so."

Speaker Harrison said the New Zealand parliamentary delegation's discussions with the Chinese leaders "have been stimulating and informative." "We now have a much deeper understanding of your government's objectives and policies, especially in economic and social affairs," he added. "I am confident that the relationship between our two countries will continue to strengthen, based as it is on a common interest in international peace and economic growth," the speaker said. "Trade between our two countries continues to expand and I am certain that this trend will continue. It is important for both countries that it should," he said.

In his toast, Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, remarked that the exchange of views on questions of common concern between Speaker Harrison's group and the Chinese leaders "is undoubtedly conducive to the promotion of mutual understanding." "China and New Zealand share a good cooperative relationship," Ulanhu went on. "Their economic cooperation and trade will further strengthen as China achieves success step by step in its economic readjustment."

The banquet was also attended by members of the New Zealand parliamentary delegation, New Zealand's ambassador to China, Mr H. Freeman-Greene, and Mrs Freeman-Greene.

Delegation Leaves for Xian

OW061520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr. (XINHUA)--A New Zealand parliamentary delegation led by Sir John Richard Harrison, speaker of the House of Representatives, left here for Xian by special plane today. Before their departure, Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, went to the state guesthouse to bid farewell to the distinguished guests.

Sir John flew to Xian in the company of Kong Yuan, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, and H. Freeman-Greene, New Zealand's ambassador to China. In Xian, the guests visited Emperor Qin Shi Huang's army valuts (a museum displaying hundreds of life-size terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated from sites near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang) and toured the Huaqing hot springs.

The distinguished guests were honored at a banquet, given this evening by the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress. Ma Wenrui, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, was present at the banquet.

Delegation Arrives in Chengdu

OW080103 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A New Zealand parliamentary delegation led by Sir John Richard Harrison, speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived in Chengdu from Xian by a special plane for a visit on the afternoon of 7 April. The delegation was accompanied by Kong Yuan, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee. At the airport to meet the guests were Du Xinyuan, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress, and others. The Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress gave a banquet in honor of the New Zealand guests in the evening.

PRESIDENT SUHARTO DISCUSSES INDONESIA'S ECONOMY

OW071702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Hong Kong, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Indonesia, from a country with big deficits and high inflation rate, has in slightly over ten years been able to put its state finance on a sound basis and to make state funds available for development programs, said Indonesian President Suharto in a written message to a limited Indonesian Cabinet session on economy, finance and industry last week in Jakarta, according to an ANTARA report.

Suharto added that Indonesia was almost paralysed by runaway inflation in 1966, which stood at about 650 percent, the highest in the world then. Now, Indonesia has become one of the few countries in the world having its inflation under control.

He said: "From a country with a practically empty foreign exchange saving, Indonesia has now a comfortable foreign exchange reserve at its disposal. Formerly the communication infrastructure was in a state paralysis, but now people can easily travel from one provincial capital city to another within one day, and can easily make telephone calls from one city or town to another, while roads have been much improved for the use of more easily available public transport.

Suharto also noted that Indonesia has established various industries including those enabling the country to export textiles, cement and other products.

ORE REFINERY PLANT INAUGURATED IN BURMA'S NAMTU

BK051219 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Burma's new ore mine refinery plant at Namtu Bawdwin under the mining corporation No 1, Ministry of Mines, officially began operating on 1 April.

Addressing the inaugural ceremony at the plant, Minister of Mines Brig Gen Than Tin said that workers will enjoy more benefits once production gains momentum at the plant. He said capital investments in the plant can be recovered in about 30 months.

BRIEFS

FUJIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Led by Governor Ma Xingyuan and Vice Governor Xu Ya, the friendship delegation of the Fujian Provincial People's Government returned to Xiamen city by way of Hong Kong after completing its visit to New Zealand and Australia. The eight-member delegation left Fuzhou for New Zealand and Australia on 12 February. The delegation visited urban and rural areas, factories, livestock breeding farms and business firms in these two countries, and exchanged views on economic construction and development in other fields, as well as on the establishment of sister-city relations between Fuzhou and two cities in New Zealand and Australia. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 21 Mar 81 OW]

SPORTS TEAMS--Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--The PRC men's and women's volleyball teams returned from Hong Kong to Beijing on the morning of 26 March after winning top honors in the World Cup Asia zone preliminary round held in Hong Kong. Wang Meng, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Rong Gaotang and Lu Jindong, vice ministers in charge of the same commission, and representatives of coaches and athletes of various sports were at the airport to greet the two teams. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 26 Mar 81 OW]

TRADE EXHIBIT IN THAILAND--Bangkok, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--Some one million Thai visitors have been attracted to a 16-day exhibition of Chinese commodities which closed here today. The exhibition, sponsored by seven Thai trading companies, is the second since last year. More than 40 Chinese trading companies participated in the first one and the number increased to over 70 this time. The variety of goods on display also rose from 50 categories to more than 80, including machinery, electric appliances, stationery, hardware, jewelry, Chinese medicine, handicraft goods, textiles, chemicals, drinks and foodstuff. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 30 Mar 81 OW]

DENG XIAOPING WANTS BETTER RELATIONS WITH INDIA

OW080918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee said here today that China wants to develop friendly relations with India and increase exchanges between the two peoples. The vice chairman made the comment in talks with Subramaniam Swamy, a member of India's House of the People, in the Great Hall of the People this morning. Mr Swamy said India and China have many things in common and the two peoples should have more friendly contacts. "I agree with you," Deng Xiaoping said. "There is no conflict of fundamental interests between China and India. Therefore, there is no reason the two countries should not develop friendly relations and no reason the two peoples should not increase exchanges.

Also attending the meeting were Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and K.S. Bajpai, Indian ambassador to China.

Mr Swamy arrived here on April 6 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

NEPALESE KING RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

OW070852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Kathmandu, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--His Majesty King Birendra of Nepal received the outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Guangwei yesterday and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. On March 20, the Chinese ambassador called on Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa. The Chinese ambassador is scheduled to leave Nepal for home shortly after completing his term of office in the country.

NEPAL PLEDGES ACTIVE ROLE IN NONALIGNMENT

OW061226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Katmandu, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--Nepal will play an active and responsible role in the Nonaligned Movement, Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi said yesterday. Addressing the 33rd annual function of the Nepal Council of World Affairs in Katmandu, Shahi said that Nepal, as a committed nonaligned country, intends to preserve the independence of its judgement on vital international questions, by keeping itself away from military alliance systems and by retaining its faith in the ability of the Nonaligned Movement to help solve the problems of the world through the peaceful policy and principles of nonalignment and the ideals of the United Nations.

He reiterated that Nepal be declared a zone of peace. He said: "Our interests and independence lie in the declaration of Nepal as a zone of peace which alone will ensure our continued survival and national development."

The foreign minister said that Nepal's bilateral relations with neighbouring countries is sound and excellent. He said: "Closeness, cordiality, continuing dialogue and mutual cooperation are the hallmarks of our relations with the countries in the neighbourhood, in particular India and China. There is deeper understanding of each other's views, problems, needs and aspirations."

Shahi also stressed the need to develop relations with other countries of the world on the basis of equality and respect for each other's independence and sovereign rights so as to contribute to the maintenance and strengthening of world peace.

UK'S LORD CARRINGTON CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC

Visits Xian

OWO41900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Xian, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Visiting British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and his party arrived here by plane today from Beijing. This afternoon, Lord Carrington visited an aviation engine plant in Xian where they attended the handing-over ceremony of a model device of "Spey" engine donated to the plant by British Rolls Royce Ltd. The patented technique was introduced in 1975. In his speech at the ceremony, Lord Carrington congratulated the plant on the success in trial-producing the Spey engine. "This is an example of Sino-British cooperation," he said. The spirit of cooperation showed by the two sides will achieve greater results, he said.

Lord Carrington then visited the two major workshops of the Xian aviation engine plant. He expressed appreciation for the plant's technical equipment and the fine quality of the products.

This evening, Li Lianbi, vice governor of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government, gave a banquet in honor of Lord Carrington and his party.

Shanghai Departure

OWO51608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Shanghai, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--The visiting British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, Lady Carrington and their party left here by special plane this afternoon at the end of their visit to China.

He said to reporters before his departure that the highlight of his trip was the discussions he had had with the Chinese leaders. "These have been very valuable and I believe very useful both to the Chinese and to ourselves, because we have reaffirmed on so many issues we see eye to eye," he said. Looking to the future, Lord Carrington said he hoped it would not be long "before I'll be here again and see the equivalent remarkable development that I have seen in the last four days compared with what I had seen here six years ago."

The British guests were seen off at the airport by Ke Hua, Chinese ambassador to Britain, Li Chuwen, director of the Shanghai foreign affairs office, and the British Ambassador and Lady Cradock. Lord Carrington and his party arrived here this afternoon after a visit to Xian.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION

OWO41928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 4 Apr 81

["France on Eve of Presidential Elections--By Correspondent Yao Yun"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--The political arena of France is now seething with activities on the eve of presidential elections which are held every seven years. Though official campaigning begins on April 10 following the announcement of the candidates' list, various political parties and their candidates have already plunged into intense campaigning. Leading campaigners are now travelling all over the country, addressing mass meetings and giving news conferences and fighting at the same time an "advertisement war" and a "book war."

So far, there have been more than 60 men and women who have announced that they will run for the presidency, including those recommended by major parties and also those of every description with a very small representation.

However, under the electoral law, only those who are recommended by 500 elected representatives (including parliamentarians and mayors at various levels) will be regarded as official candidates and, it is estimated, there are no more than a dozen or so who can meet such qualifications.

The leading rivals in the presidential race are still the few recommended and supported by the four major political forces in France. They are President Giscard d'Estaing; Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand; RPR (Le Rassemblement Pour La Republique) President Jacques Chirac; and General Secretary of the Communist Party of France Georges Marchais. The four political forces are now locked in a tit-for-tat struggle which has grown increasingly fierce and complex.

Incumbent President Giscard d'Estaing has tried his best to defend his achievements over the past seven years and raised the slogan: "Freedom, security, peace." Other campaigners lashed out at the president and put forward their own slogans, capitalizing on the electors' discontent with the current situation in the country. Mitterrand called for "another road, another man (president);" Chirac gave prominence to his "third road," calling for "rejuvenation in security;" and Marchais appealed for what he called "transformation."

The most controversial issues in the campaigning are the economic and social foes, especially unemployment. In face of France's economic recession marked by worsening inflation and mounting unemployment, the four principal rivals put forward their own programmes and propositions. Giscard d'Estaing came up with a 10-point employment programme envisaging the creation of one million jobs by 1985. The Socialist Party stood for more welfare benefits, greater consumption to spur economy, and wider nationalization of enterprises. Chirac called for tax cuts and more investment for enterprises and reduction of administrative expenditures. Marchais set forth a 131-point program. These plans, however, are all termed as "unrealistic" and "no good" by their opponents.

Diplomacy is another major topic causing a heated debate in the campaigning. After the Soviet daily PRAVDA carried a tendentious feature story about the presidential elections in France in mid-March, Mitterrand lashed out at Giscard d'Estaing with biting sarcasm for his meeting with Leonard Brezhnev in Warsaw after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Then those campaigning for Giscard d'Estaing rose to counter-attack. This was the first fierce conflict which has occurred ever since the campaigning started, the French press pointed out. It reflects public anxiety about the increasing tension in the world caused by the Soviet expansion and aggression.

As the polling-day draws near, people are forecasting the election results with more interest. Many opinion polls show that Giscard d'Estaing, Mitterrand, Marchais and Chirac might be the frontrunners in the first round voting on April 26. Probably, no one will win an overwhelming majority. So, a second round voting will be held on May 10 to elect a president between the first two winners in the first round voting. Opinion polls also point out that there seems likely to be a run-off between Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterrand, a pair of neck-and-neck rivals in the campaigning. Opinion polls might not be one hundred percent reliable, but they do show that victory hangs in the balance. Who will win in the elections depends on the last three to five weeks of campaigning before the polling-day and the changes in the recoalition of political forces.

VICE PREMIER YU QIULI MEETS WITH FRG DELEGATION

OWO41256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli met with a delegation from Hans Seidel Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. The delegation is led by Franz Heubl, vice president of the Christian Social Union, president of the Diet of the Bavaria State and first vice-president of the Hans Seidel Foundation. Attending the meeting were Guenther Schoedel, FRG ambassador to China, and Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

After arriving here on March 31 as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the delegation has met in Beijing with Wang Bingnan, president of the association; Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Song Zhiguang, assistant minister of foreign affairs.

VICE CHAIRMAN LI XIANNIAN MEETS FRG GUESTS

OWO70858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China met here today with Gerhard Stoltenberg, minister president of Schleswig-Holstein State of West Germany and his party. At the conversation, both sides reviewed the smooth development of friendship and the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. They also stressed the importance of furthering these relations. Present at the meeting were Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of West Germany to China.

Mr Gerhard Stoltenberg and his party arrived here on April 3 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. President Hao Deqing gave a dinner in their honor on April 4.

PENG CHONG MEETS SWEDISH CULTURE GROUP 4 APRIL

OWO40824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with the visiting Swedish cultural delegation led by Agda Rossel, former Swedish ambassador to UN and an advisor to the Swedish Trade Council. The delegation from the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation arrived in Beijing on March 31.

During their cordial conversation, Peng Chong gave an account to the Swedish guests of China's current economic readjustment and her domestic situation.

Madam Rossel said in reply that China's current policy of stability and unity was not only necessary to her economic construction, but also of great importance to the people of all countries generally. She told Vice-Chairman Peng Chong that many Swedish people are following closely with China's economic readjustment. Sweden, a small country, also has problems of unemployment and financial deficits.

Present at the meeting were Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, as well as Sten Sundfeldt, Swedish ambassador to China.

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WESTERN EUROPE

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER THORBJORN FALLDIN VISITS

Predeparture Interview

OW031247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Stockholm, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin yesterday spoke highly of the growing relations between Sweden and China and expressed concern about the increasing world tension, in an interview with XINHUA on the eve of his departure for an official visit to China. He said, "China has long been a country that had kindled the interest of the people in Sweden," and as far back as two hundred and fifty years ago, first direct trade relations were established between Sweden and China.

He pointed out that Sweden was among the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China and to establish diplomatic relations with her. "Our contacts with China have since then spanned wider and wider fields and the friendship between our two countries has deepened," he said. After dwelling on the development of relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries in the fields of trade, industry, science, sports, etc., he said, "We have created the conditions necessary for the further development of our cooperation in the future. I am convinced that cooperation of this kind will be of benefit both to Sweden and to China."

On international issues, Thorbjorn Falldin said that "the Swedish Government is deeply concerned about the increasing tension in the world situation." "Detente efforts have suffered serious setbacks in recent years. The international political climate has deteriorated and a sharper tone characterizes relations between the superpowers," he said. "Being a small neutral country," he said, "Sweden considers that it is of the utmost importance that all countries, and particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, respect the Charter of the United Nations and refrain from intervening in the internal affairs of other countries and do not infringe on the territorial integrity, freedom and independence of other states."

The prime minister stated that "one of the most alarming features of development in recent years has been the tremendous build-up of armaments." "This is a threat to world peace and the security of all states. By its support of international disarmament efforts Sweden seeks to play its part in turning this trend. We in Sweden highly appreciate China's increased involvement in disarmament issues," he said.

Thorbjorn Falldin expressed the hope that the proposed North-South summit meeting to which China is also invited will be materialized. "I hope that the meeting will result in supplying the necessary stimulus to break the deadlock which has too long prevailed in the negotiations between the rich and poor countries," he concluded.

Stockholm Departure

OW061256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Stockholm, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister and Mrs Thorbjorn Falldin left here this morning for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This is the first time that a Swedish prime minister visits China.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Sweden Feng Xienpi and his wife saw the prime minister off at the airport.

Other Swedish officials accompanying the prime minister include Margareta Hegardt, deputy permanent under-secretary of state of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Robert Nilsson, under-secretary of state of the Ministry of Industry; and Ambassador Jan af Sillen, chief of the Protocol Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Premier Presides Over Welcome

OW070912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, Mrs Falldin and their party arrived here by air today for an eight-day visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This is the first time a Swedish prime minister has visited China since establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries over 30 years ago.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over a grand welcoming ceremony this afternoon in Tiananmen Square in front of the Great Hall of the People. The national flags of Sweden and China flew over the square, which was decked with potted flowers on this sunny spring day. After the military band played the national anthems of the two countries, Prime Minister Falldin, accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a honor guard representing the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Mr and Mrs Falldin then accepted bouquets from two Young Pioneers before two hundred brightly-clad schoolchildren waving flowers to greet the distinguished guests from the coast of the Baltic Sea.

Also attending the welcoming ceremony were Huang Hua, Chinese vice premier and foreign minister; other top officials of Chinese Government departments; Cao Keqiang, Chinese ambassador to Sweden; Sten Sundfeldt, Swedish ambassador to China; Margareta Hegardt, deputy permanent undersecretary of state of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Robert Nilsson, undersecretary of state of the Ministry of Industry; and other members of the prime minister's party.

Swedish prime minister and his party were welcomed at the airport by Wang Youping, vice foreign minister and his wife Shi Hongchao.

NORWAY EXPELS SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL 1 APRIL

OW031636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Stockholm, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--The Norwegian Government ordered a functionary of the Soviet mission for commercial representatives in Oslo, Timor A Besedin, to leave Norway as soon as possible, because "his activity in Norway is incompatible with his status," the Norwegian paper ARBEIDERBLADET reported yesterday. An under-secretary of state of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry summoned the Soviet ambassador to the Foreign Ministry on April 1 and informed him of the Norwegian Government's decision.

The paper also reported that Yevgeniy S. Mironenko, former deputy chief, and Georgiy G. Petrov, former functionary, of the Soviet commercial mission, will not be allowed to come to Norway again because of their espionage activities in Norway. The three Russians were reported to have engaged in industrial intelligence activities in Norway under cover of their status.

SPANISH PREMIER FETES VICE PREMIER GU MU

OW071256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--"We hope the People's Republic of China will play an ever more active role in worldwide cooperation," said Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo at a banquet given by him in honor of the visiting Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu here this evening. The prime minister stressed that his government and the people of his country were following with a keen interest the economic open door policy of modernization and development being carried out by the Chinese leaders.

In his speech at the banquet, Gu Mu recalled the visit to China by King Carlos of Spain in 1978 and said that the purpose of his visit to Spain was to increase mutual understanding, strengthen friendship and promote cooperation while at the same time learning from the Spanish people their experience in building their own country.

The vice premier also said that "our policy of opening to the outside world remains unchanged" and that "our country will continue to develop economic exchange and technical cooperation with various other countries" during the period of China's economic readjustment.

King Carlos and Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo met with Gu Mu separately.

The Chinese vice premier who heads a four-member delegation, arrived here this noon for a four-day visit to this country at the invitation of the Spanish Government.

NEWLY INSTALLED SAN MARINO HEADS OF STATE GREETED

OW011634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] San Marino, 1 April (XINHUA)--The heads of state of the Republic of San Marino, Gastone Pasolini and Maria Lea Pedini Angelini, took the oath of office today.

Chinese Consul-General to San Marino Huang Yuping and other diplomats attended the traditional inauguration ceremony. Huang Yuping conveyed Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China Ye Jianying's congratulations to the new consuls captains-regent who were elected by the Great and General Council on March 18 and who, with a term of six months, took office today.

Earlier, Huang Yuping was received by San Marino Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Political Affairs Giortano Bruno Reffi, who introduced him to the out-going consuls captains-regent, Gian Carlo Berardi and Rossano Zafferani.

At noon yesterday, the new captains-regent told XINHUA that they were satisfied with the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries and were convinced of further development of the bilateral relations in their term.

Pedini stated that, as the first woman captain-regent in the history of San Marino which was regarded as a great event in the women's cause in the country, she would devote herself to the women's cause and to promoting the emancipation struggle of women.

WARSAW PACT ENDS MANEUVERS IN EASTERN EUROPE

OW080124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--The Warsaw Pact's longest military maneuvers "Union-81" ended today three weeks after they began in Poland, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The maneuvers under the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov were held at a time when social tension prevailed in Poland. They started on March 17 and were more than once prolonged to the growing concern of the world. According to TASS, the maneuvers were an exercise in the combined operations of the high command of the Warsaw Pact forces and dealt with problems of preparation for and conduct of combined operations by the ground and naval forces and their logistics. It also said the exercise demonstrated a higher level of preparedness and strengthened the bond of militant friendship of the troops. "The objectives set for the exercise have been attained. The staffs and troops who participated in the operations are returning home," TASS reported.

CSSR'S 16TH PARTY CONGRESS OPENS; BREZHNEV SPEAKS

OW071846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia opened here today. The party's General Secretary Gustav Husak delivered a report on party activities since the 15th congress at the opening session.

On the situation in Poland, Husak said: "All those seeking to take advantage of the event in Poland to instigate an anti-socialist campaign must be reminded of our clear standpoint that protection of the socialist system is the concern of every socialist state, and is, moreover, the common concern of the states (?in the) socialist community which are determined to defend their interests and the socialist achievements of their peoples." Husak said that the situation in Poland "is very disquieting." "Owing to the active maneuvers of anti-socialist elements and counter-revolutionaries," "the crisis is aggravating." He declared that Czechoslovakia and other Warsaw Pact countries support Poland to "repulse the assaults of the reactionaries."

In his report, Husak reiterated that it is "the foundation of Czechoslovak foreign policy" to "ally and cooperate with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries." Referring to Czechoslovakia's relations with the United States, Husak noted that it is the only capitalist country in the world which has not normalized its relations with Czechoslovakia. However, he expressed his willingness to hold discussions with the United States on the issue.

In his report, Husak also summed up the party's work and the economic progress in Czechoslovakia over the past five years, and touched upon the party's tasks in the future. He admitted that the speed of the country's economic growth fell short of the previous plan, causing some projects to be curbed or canceled. However, the economy of Czechoslovakia has still registered further developments, he said.

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Brezhnev Speech

OWO71910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--"Class enemies are doing everything to hamper the advance of socialism," including "support and encouragement of counterrevolutionary forces, where they still exist, and other types of subversive activities," said Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev here today.

Speaking at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said that "similar attempts are now being made with regard to the Polish People's Republic."

Referring to the 1968 incident in Czechoslovakia, he said a profound and permanent conclusion should be drawn from this incident. The outcome of the incident had convincingly proved that the program of the reactionaries had no prospect, he added. Brezhnev noted: "The Polish Communists with the support of all genuine patriots of Poland will be able, one should believe, to give a fitting rebuff to the designs of the enemies of the socialist system who are at the same time the enemies of Poland's independence, will be able to uphold the cause of socialism, genuine interests of the Polish people, the honour and security of their motherland."

He went on to say that the Soviet Union was and still is "a loyal friend and ally of socialist Poland." "On that score, I am sure, we have a common stand with Czechoslovakia, just as with other countries of the socialist community," he said.

Brezhnev arrived here on April 5 for the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

YUGOSLAV LEADERS DISCUSS KOSOVO SITUATION

OWO40717 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav leadership holds that the sabotage activities staged recently by hostile nationalist elements in Kosovo to wreck social security and social properties are part of the intensified activity organized by the enemy at home and abroad.

The Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia yesterday held a joint meeting to discuss the political situation and security in Kosovo. The two presidencies stated that the enemy was aiming at making confusion, disrupting the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia, creating conflicts between the people of Kosovo and all nationalities in other parts of the country, and sabotaging national unity, fraternity and even the whole community. The enemy from their position of Albanian nationalism was trying to split Yugoslavia, pointed out the two presidencies.

The two leading bodies, along with the Federal Executive Council, have taken necessary measures to restore order and security in Kosovo. The assembly of Yugoslavia today also discussed the political situation in Kosovo.

TABLE TENNIS TEAM DEPARTS BEIJING FOR YUGOSLAVIA

OWO80736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--A Chinese table tennis delegation with Xu Yinsheng as leader, Zhang Junhan and Li Furong as deputy leader left here for Yugoslavia today to participate in the 36th world table tennis championships. Among those seeing them off at the airport were: Rong Gaotang and Lu Jindong, vice-ministers of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission as well as well-known sportsmen. The 36th world table tennis championships are scheduled to take place in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, from April 14 to 26. Chinese players will enter all the seven events of the championships.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

OW071526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--The mission and responsibilities of the trade unions of Romania are to organize the working class and all the working people so that they can participate in the administration of every field. This was said by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, at the opening session today of the congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania.

He stressed that the trade unions must guarantee that the working class will unswervingly accomplish its historical mission--to lead the society, develop the country, increase welfare for the people and ensure the independence and sovereignty of the motherland. On the democratic administration of society, he said the essence of it is not that we should have more or less political parties but that there should be the most appropriate organs and forms by which the working class and the whole working people will be able to voice their views in an organized way on all the problems involved in the development of the country. Referring to the relations between the party and the trade unions, Ceausescu said the party is not acting on behalf but rather taking the leading role together with the working class and the whole people. Party organizations cannot and should not do everything for the trade unions, nor should they make the latter their subordinates. What the party should do is to enable trade unions to carry out their duties through the efforts of the party members in the trade unions.

Ceausescu pointed out that the congress will work out the objectives and specify the role and tasks of the trade unions in the new stage of development of the country.

YAO YILIN EXPLAINS READJUSTMENT TO AGERPRES CHIEF

OW011937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Yao Yilin explained the economic readjustment plan this evening to Ion Cumpanasu, an alternate member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and director general of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES, and his aide, Gheorghe Sprinteriu.

Citing actual conditions in China, Yao Yilin, who is also a member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said the purpose of expanding production is to improve the people's livelihoods and the country's defense. "But for a long time," he said, "we did not have a very clear idea for the purpose of production in developing the plan. The on-going readjustment is aimed at directly linking economic development with the improvement of people's livelihoods, and the correct handling of factors between accumulation and consumption and those between construction and livelihoods." "China is a poor country with a huge population," the vice premier said. "People's living standards cannot be raised very quickly. But people will be satisfied with some improvement every year. This will be conducive to economic development."

Yao Yilin said he is sure that Sino-Romanian relations will constantly grow in economic, political and other fields.

Also present at the meeting were Liu Jingzhi, deputy director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

The Romanian guests arrived here yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of XINHUA. Yesterday evening they were guests of honor at a banquet hosted by Zeng Tao, director of XINHUA.

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HU QIAOMU ATTENDS ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

OWO31900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and Mrs Dumitrescu today celebrated at a reception the publication of the second of three volumes of the "Selected Works of Ceausescu" in the Chinese language translation. It contains the writings of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu from 1969 to 1973 and is now available in XINHUA bookstores.

Among the guests were Hu Qiaomu, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Zhu Muzhi, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee; Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Bai Zhimin, deputy head of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee; Wang Youping, vice minister of foreign affairs; Zhou Erfu, vice minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

In a speech at the gathering, Ambassador Dumitrescu said the publication of the volume "vividly embodied the development of friendship, unity and cooperative relations between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of Romania and China, reflected China's respect and high evaluation of the achievements of the Romanian Communist Party and people and for Comrade Ceausescu's moral character and works." The publication also made "an important contribution to China's understanding of the revolutionary experience of the Romanian Communist Party and Ceausescu's fruitful theory and practices," he said.

In his speech, Wang Ziyue, deputy director of the State Publication Administrative Bureau, paid tribute to Ceausescu for creatively putting the basic principles of scientific socialism into practice in Romania. He said that Ceausescu gave a profound exposition on the program of the Romanian Communist Party in building up a socialist society with all-round development and mapped out a correct guiding principle for all the work of the party and the country. He said that the Chinese people have been following with interest every step of progress Romania has made in socialist construction. "We are very pleased that the 5-year socioeconomic plan (1976-1980) in Romania was successful," he said. "The Romanian people's brilliant achievements gained under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, has proved once again the superiority of the socialist system and the vitality of Marxism," he stressed. He said "broad masses of Chinese readers welcome the issue of the 'Selected Works of Ceausescu' in the Chinese language translation. Chinese comrades, who work at various fields in the four-modernization construction and are engaged in the teaching and study of the international communist movement and scientific socialist theory, are eager to understand and study Romania's achievements and historic experiences in its socialist revolution and construction. The issue of the 'Selected Works of Ceausescu' will be helpful for their work."

A documentary film "Romania -- My Country" was shown at the gathering. The "Selected Works of Ceausescu" is in three volumes. The translation of the first volume was published in 1979. The third is still in preparation.

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NAMelist OF FUNERAL COMMITTEE FOR MAO DUN

OW080239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1609 GMT 7 Apr 81

["Namelist of Members of the Funeral Committee for Comrade Shen Yanbing"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Soong Ching Ling (female), Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao (female), Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Wan Li, Wang Renzhong, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan, Shi Liang (female), Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyanacan, Huang Hua, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Li Weiha, Kang Keqing (female), Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Pabala Gelieh Namje, Zhou Jianren, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Sha Qianli, Burhan Xiahidi, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao, Huang Zhen, Zhu Muzhi, Zhou Yang, Ba Jin, Zhou Weizhi, Xia Yan, Cheng Fangwu, Wang Bingnan, Fu Zhong, Yang Hansheng, Ye Shengtao, Lin Mohan, He Jingzhi, Cao Jinghua, Xie Bingxin, (female), Ding Ling (female), Ai Qing, Liu Baiyu, Sha Ding, Zhang Guangnian, Cao Yu, Xiao San, Feng Zhi, Feng Naichao and Liu Ningyi.

OWNERSHIP OF PRODUCTION MEANS DISCUSSED IN CHENGDU

OW080621 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] According to a special report to JIEFANG RIBAO, a discussion meeting on the structure of China's ownership of the means of production at the present stage ended on 5 April in Chengdu, Sichuan. The meeting called on economic theoretical workers to step up research in ownership of the means of production in line with the new change in our economic life at present.

The meeting lasted for 10 days. Attending it were nearly 200 persons including economic theoretical workers, staff members of economic departments and editors of newspapers and other publications from all over the country. Over 100 theses were received. Some of them dealt with industry, agriculture and commerce. Participants discussed the experience gained and lessons drawn from the change of ownership in our country. They were unanimous that great achievement has been made in changing the ownership of the means of production after the founding of the republic. However, there have been left-oriented mistakes. In relation to economic readjustment, reform of the economic structure, strengthening and perfection of the structure of the ownership of the means of production and elimination of the influence of the left, the meeting had penetrating discussions on a number of topics. The topics include: the kind of structure of the ownership of the means of production China should have at the present stage; the nature of the system of fixing farm output quotas on household basis and the trend of its development; the status and role of the ownership at the various levels; and so on.

ZANG BOPING TO HEAD ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

OW080856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--The China Adult Education Association, which will organize and administer adult education throughout China, has just been established the association announced today. Vice-Minister of Education Zang Boping is the president.

The association, established last week at a meeting of educationists from all over China, will aim to boost the nation's scientific, technical and cultural knowledge, do theoretical research into adult education and correspond with educationists in other countries.

HONGQI ON HANDLING DIFFERING VIEWS IN PARTY

HK061423 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 6, 17 Mar 81 pp 44-48

[Article by Wu Liping [0702 7812 1627]: "Learn From Lenin's Exemplary Work Style of Correctly Handling Differing Views Inside the Party"]

[Text] Correctly handling differing views within the party is the key to the implementation of democratic centralism and the realization of collective leadership. This question is particularly important to the ruling proletarian regime. The history of the past 30 years shows that our advancement in this aspect has followed a tortuous course. From both successful and unsuccessful experiences, we have learned a profound lesson: Developing democracy within the party and correctly handling differing views are of great significance to the strengthening of socialist democracy, to the ensurance of the party's correct leadership, to the smooth progress of the party's work, to the reduction of mistakes, and particularly to the prevention of mistakes in line. The method of handling this problem has a great bearing on the destiny of the party and state.

Since the smashing of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have created favorable conditions and done a great deal of work to restore and develop democracy inside the party and to strengthen socialist democracy. The implementation of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" adopted at the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has energetically promoted the development of inner-party democratic life. However, the pernicious influence of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company should not be underestimated. Feudal and autocratic ideas, which have prevailed in China over several thousand years, are still exerting influence on us. Some current malpractices of the party and state should not be overlooked. Thus, patriarchal behavior, dictatorial acts and acts to suppress democracy are quite common. Moreover, some people are trumpeting the ideological trend of anarchism. They are attempting to disrupt the democratic life inside and outside the party from another angle. We must pay serious attention to this. Thus, the conscientious implementation of the guiding principles for inner-party political life is an important task at present.

The party's general task at the present stage is to build our country into a modern socialist power having a high degree of democracy and civilization. We must extensively listen to the opinions of cadres, experts and the masses in various sectors, fully mobilize the creativity and enthusiasm of the masses inside and outside the party and give play to the collective's wisdom and strength. Only in this way can we gradually realize this great yet arduous task. Therefore, learning from Lenin's exemplary work style of correctly handling differing views inside the party is of major significance to the development of democracy inside and outside the party and to the upholding and improvement of party leadership.

The communist cause is a great cause for which millions of revolutionaries and the broad masses of people have been struggling. This cause cannot be realized by a single person or a few persons. Even great leaders like Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong could do only part of the work in this great cause. Moreover, they also made mistakes of one kind or another. Lenin said: "He is not wise who makes no mistakes. There are no such men nor can there be. He is wise who makes not very serious mistakes and who knows how to correct them easily and quickly." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 192) In order to avoid mistakes, particularly major mistakes of principle, all revolutionaries, particularly party leaders, must pool the wisdom and efforts of all people, formulate correct strategies, tactics, principles, policies, give full play to all people and adopt correct measures. Those who refuse to listen to people's opinions and who act arbitrarily will be rebuffed and butt their heads against a wall.

This truth has been verified by countless facts in the history of the international communist movement and in the history of our party. Among proletarian revolutionary leaders of a ruling party, Lenin set a brilliant example for us in correctly handling differing views.

From the time Lenin joined the revolution and particularly after he assumed leadership in the revolution, he listened attentively to other people's opinions. He accepted and developed the correct ones. On the other hand, he criticized and corrected the wrong ones. As a result, he was able to pool the people's wisdom, uphold the correct line and principle and avoid mistakes, particularly major mistakes, on the basis of developing democracy. In inner-party political life, he set a good example of convincing people by reason rather than by coercion or by exposure and criticism. This is extremely important to party members, particularly those in leading positions. This is also what they should try to do. If people are not allowed to express differing opinions in party organizations and in revolutionary ranks, if those who express different opinions are attacked, framed or even persecuted politically and organizationally, can party members still enjoy basic democratic rights? How, then, can we realize socialist democracy?

Lenin said: "Democracy means equality." ("Selected Works of Lenin, vol 3, p 256) He did not only verbally and theoretically stress the spirit of equality, he also practiced this spirit in his actions. As a party leader, Lenin earnestly practiced what he advocated, exemplarily practiced collective leadership and implemented inner-party democratic centralism. Although rulers of the exploiting class occasionally listen to other people's opinions, they reject and denounce those views which are not in the interest of their class or not in their own interests. They may even accuse people who hold these views. They are not as democratic as naive people may think. In fact, there is no democracy at all. Only proletarian leaders oppose the lack of democracy and equality and lead the people to eliminate the material basis of the lack of democracy and equality, and to realize the highest degree of proletarian democracy. However, due to the change of status and power and due to the influence of the force of habit of the old society, not every proletarian leader practices the spirit of the proletarian democracy as Lenin did.

Generally speaking, there are two kinds of differing views within the party: One is the correct kind, the other is the wrong kind. Lenin always eagerly listened to the correct views. If he was wrong, he would admit his mistakes on his own initiative. For example, Lenin decided to formulate specific principles on the new economic policies only after he had conscientiously listened to the opinions of the broad masses of peasants, particularly peasants who were nonparty members. In the article entitled "Fourth Anniversary of the October Revolution," Lenin openly explained: "We reckoned--or perhaps it would be truer to say that we presumed without reckoning adequately--on being able to organize the state production and the state distribution of products on communist lines in a small, peasant country directly by an order of the proletarian state. Experience has proved that we were wrong. It appears that a number of transitional stages are necessary--state capitalism and socialism--in order to prepare--to prepare by many years of effort--for the transition to communism. Not directly relying on enthusiasm, but aided by the enthusiasm engendered by the Great Revolution, and on the basis of personal interest, personal incentive and business principles, we must first set to work in this small, peasant country to build solid gangways to socialism by way of state capitalism. Otherwise we will never get to communism: We will never bring these scores of millions of people to communism." (ibid, vol 4, p 571-572) Here, Lenin not only boldly admitted his mistakes, he also drew important scientific conclusions. Let us take another example. In "Notes of a Publicist (On Ascending a High Mountain; The Harm of Despondency; The Utility of Trade; Attitude Toward the Mensheviks)," Lenin said: "I must confess to a mistake I made at the Third Congress of the Communist International also as a result of being over-cautious...in general, the Mensheviks were absolutely wrong and they were, in fact, agents of the bourgeoisie in the working-class movement. This fact is incontrovertible.

"But this incontrovertible fact does not eliminate the other fact that in individual cases the Mensheviks were right and the Bolsheviks wrong, as, for example, on the question of boycotting the Stolypin Duma in 1907." (ibid, p 598-599) He was not only able to consciously discover his own mistakes, he was also able to discover his opponents' correct opinions. What a thorough dialectical materialist!

In this article, we shall put emphasis on how Lenin treated wrong views. This is a question which often occurs in inner-party democratic life. In this regard, Lenin consciously adhered to the principle that the minority should submit to the majority. It is a commonplace phenomenon that differing opinions occur during studies and discussions. Lenin always tried to convince those who held wrong views by reasoning with them. When Lenin's correct opinion was rejected by the majority of the people who held wrong views, he always obeyed the decision of the majority--a principle of democratic centralism. However, he also enthusiastically tried to convince the majority of the people to rapidly rectify the erroneous decision. The signing of the Brest peace treaty was an obvious example. At that time, the old Russian Army was not strong enough to resist the fully armed German forces and the young Soviet regime had not established its own army. If the war continued under these circumstances, the proletarian regime would be in danger of complete collapse. Thus, Lenin thought that, despite the harsh terms, a treaty had to be signed. Although this problem was of great urgency, Lenin still solved it according to the principle of democracy. When the delegation to the Brest conference asked for Lenin's instructions, Lenin said: "Stalin is not here, I have not told him about this...I would like to consult Stalin before answering your questions." Later, he told the delegation: "Stalin has come; I will give you a common answer after our discussion." On the morning of 18 February 1918, the Bolshevik party Central Committee held a meeting. Lenin resolutely demanded that a telegram be sent to the Germans to ask for peace. However, Bukharin and some others objected to this correct decision. They stubbornly insisted: "The German Army dares not attack." Consequently, Lenin's motion was voted down by six votes against five. Several hours later, the German Army launched an attack on all fronts. Even at such an "extremely critical moment," Lenin would not insist on his proposal. As a member of the collective, he upheld the principle that the minority should be subordinate to the majority. It was not until the majority of the committee members at the central conference agreed with Lenin's correct proposal that Lenin told the German Government, on behalf of the People's Committee, that he agreed to sign a peace treaty. As the German imperialists knew the weaknesses of the Soviet forces, they did not give any reply. Instead, they continued to launch attacks. On 21 February, there was no alternative but for Lenin to announce on behalf of the People's Committee: "The socialist mother country is in crisis!" This announcement was an attempt to mobilize the tired workers and peasants so that they would fight fearlessly against the German troops. However, the German troops had seized large quantities of stockpiled strategic materials. On 22 February, Germany proposed even harsher terms. The outcome proved that Lenin's predictions were completely correct, while those of Bukharin and others were completely wrong and dangerous. Their stance had grave consequences. However, Lenin did not punish anyone for this.

The reason is simple. If people are condemned when they say something wrong, how can there be democracy and unity? Forbidding people to make mistakes is similar to thinking that one will never make mistakes. It is not a view of Marxist dialectical materialism. People who express erroneous views during open discussions should not be condemned because their problems are of the nature of ideological understanding rather than that of conspiracy. Only in this way can we achieve unity on the basis of correct thinking through free discussions, through criticism and self-criticism, and through distinguishing between right and wrong on the question of ideology.

Not only in his articles and words, but also in practice, Lenin recognized party members' democratic rights to express opinions. He also forbade people to seek privileges. Therefore, he never attacked and persecuted anyone who raised an opposite view. On the contrary, he united some people who had long been opposing him and had been proved to be wrong in practice. These people never left Lenin because they held differing views. On the contrary, they worked enthusiastically under Lenin's leadership. Lenin practiced the principle of "say all you know and say it without reserve" and "blame not the speaker but be warned by his words." He earnestly implemented the principle of democratic centralism so that a lively political situation in which there was both democracy and centralism emerged in the party. Thus, full play was given to every comrade's wisdom and talent, difficulties were overcome one by one and smooth development of the new socialist cause was ensured.

Lenin bitterly hated those who deliberately attacked others or even framed others by fabrication. At the same time, he sharply criticized and severely blamed bureaucratic leaders who adopted a dilatory work style, who lacked a sense of responsibility, who did not go deep enough to have a good understanding of the situation and did not pay attention to the masses. Lenin pointed out: "Our program also declares the struggle against red tape as one of the most important tasks. We will carry on this struggle in all offices and departments by every means." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 30, p 298) We "should adopt revolutionary measures to combat abuses and red tape." (ibid, vol 28, p 461) He also said that such a dilatory work style should be put on trial. Only in this way can we really cure the disease. Lenin energetically advocated democracy within the party, opposed red tape and unsavory tendencies. All revolutionaries, particularly those in leading positions, should earnestly and repeatedly learn from him.

Lenin not only practiced the principle of "blame not the speaker," he also enthusiastically helped comrades who made mistakes to realize their own mistakes and correct them, in order to unite better with them and to fight for the common cause. One of Lenin's secretaries (Ge lai sai er) [2706 5490 1049 1422] said: "Even when Lenin severely blamed a person, he never insulted or despised that person. On the contrary, he always helped that person build up confidence and believe in his own strength and ability to correct his mistakes. His wit, his attention, his concern and his comradely help showed when people were in difficulty, inspired those who had little ability, who were tired and who lacked confidence. He influenced them with his own confidence and vitality, his courage, his decisiveness, his wit and his efficiency. Moreover, his way of handling affairs and his farsightedness in what to do and how to do it often encouraged people to advance.

Lunacharskiy, who once made mistakes, recalled with deep personal feelings: "Lenin seldom lost his temper, particularly when he was on the People's Committee. However, when he lost his temper, he was really angry. He never hesitated in speech. Sometimes he even said such things as: 'The Soviet bureaucrats are completely out of their minds, 'lazybones,' 'stupid fools' and some other abusive remarks. Such remarks occasionally occurred in his reports, telegrams and telephone conversations. However, no one felt unhappy because of these remarks."

After the death of Marx, Engels said: "I make bold to say that though he may have had many opponents he had hardly one personal enemy." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 576) This also applies to Lenin. He had waged various uncompromising struggles against all sorts of erroneous thinking throughout his life. His opponents even criticized him because he was "fond of quarrelling, fault-finding and making a fuss over a trifling matter." However, Lenin may not have had even one personal enemy. We hold that: One's thinking is not innate, nor does it come into being out of the void. However, in the final analysis, it is the reflection of certain social and material living conditions. Similar to correct ideology, wrong ideology should not be attributed to one single person. Only when we make clear its social roots and ideological roots can we adopt effective measures for thoroughgoing reforms.

This is the correct way of solving problems. Of course, this does not mean that those who make mistakes need not be held responsible. As long as wrong ideas have caused bad effects, no one has any reason to shirk responsibility and shift the blame onto others. However, as serious proletarian revolutionaries, we must seriously analyze the causes of the erroneous thinking and find out the correct methods to overcome such thinking so that they may become the guide to correct thinking. Only in this way can we say that we have done our best.

Thus, proletarian leaders are able to correctly handle differing views not only because they have a world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism but also because they have a strong sense of communist responsibility to liberate the whole of mankind. People who seek personal fame and high positions, who have an ugly soul and who ride roughshod over comrades who have made mistakes can never understand the spiritual world of these leaders. Only genuine Marxists can have a deep understanding and such a breadth of vision.

Comrade Zhou Enlai also set a brilliant example for us on the question of treating comrades who have made mistakes. He had a good understanding of Lenin's spirit. In "An Important Question in Leadership Style," he said: "We should not discriminate against comrades who have problems in their ideology and work style. Instead, we should trust them and do ideological work on them." "We must make a basic estimate of every comrade and see whether he is basically trustworthy or not." "If he is trustworthy, the party should trust him no matter how many mistakes he has made and no matter what is wrong with his ideology and work style. We must criticize his mistakes and trust him in order to correct his work style. Despite their serious mistakes, these people are basically good. Thus, we must trust them and grasp them firmly. We should not ignore them and be indifferent to them." "A leader must unite with those he dislikes and those he is unwilling to approach. He must grasp them firmly, praise their merits and criticize their demerits in order to remold their ideology. In this way, he will also reform his own leadership." ("Collected Works of Zhou Enlai," vol 1, p 287) Comrade Zhou Enlai did what he said and practiced this Marxist principle throughout his life.

Our party has summed up the experience of party building and formulated the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" which stated: "Leading cadres who make use of their position and power for retaliation or who bring false charges against comrades because of personal grudges, adopt measures such as 'making things tough for them' and 'filing unfavorable statements against them' and punish these comrades for 'opposing the party,' 'opposing the leadership,' 'launching vicious attacks' and 'committing errors in political line' are acting in violation of the inner-party democratic system and revolutionary ethics and qualities. Those who make false charges of committing counterrevolutionary crimes against comrades who dare to uphold truth, those who wantonly adopt the measures of dictatorship and those who carry out ruthless persecution are committing serious crimes against the law. They must be severely punished in accordance with party discipline and state laws." We must resolutely implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" so that differing views within the party can be safeguarded by the party discipline and state law. While reviewing Lenin's teachings and learning from Lenin's exemplary work style, we must act in accordance with the guiding principles of inner-party political life, develop democracy within the party, carry out criticism and self-criticism, practice collective leadership, earnestly improve party work style and strengthen and improve party leadership. At the same time, we must earnestly strengthen and perfect socialist democracy, consolidate the proletarian regime, fully mobilize the creativity and enthusiasm of all party members and all the Chinese people in order to fight for the building of a modern socialist power with a high degree of civilization.

NANFANG RIBAO ON CORRECTLY EVALUATING HISTORY

HK070227 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Liu Lin [2692 2651]: "Eliminate 'Leftist' Interference and Make a Correct Evaluation of History"]

[Text] The academic seminar jointly sponsored by Guangdong and Guangxi to mark the 130th anniversary of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom uprising has victoriously concluded. This writer was greatly enlightened by being able to participate in this seminar and by seeing how many comrades studied the history of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in the spirit of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, broke into forbidden areas they dared not touch before, and gave opinions they previously did not dare or were unwilling to utter. The writer also clearly saw from the participants' speeches and theses that the influence of "leftism" in historical studies is ceaselessly being eliminated. What a splendid thing this is.

Although we have scored very great achievements in historical studies since the founding of the state, these studies have also been affected and sabotaged by leftist ideology and line. This influence and sabotage already existed before the 10-year catastrophe, and became even more serious during it. For a rather long time, historical studies, including the study of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, were drawn by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and company onto the track of usurping party and state power and became their tool for hatching plots and conspiracies and vigorously pursuing "allusive study of history." During that period all truth was strangled and there could be no question of carrying out historical studies in a truth-seeking way.

Of course, only a very few people made use of the study of history to carry out antiparty, antipeople and antisocialist activities. However, the "leftist" stuff pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had a very extensive and profound influence on historical study and research. Due to "leftist" thinking, it was impossible to correctly understand and handle the relationship between history and politics or to deny that there were both relations and differences between the two; the science of history was simply subordinated to various political movements, instead of making the fruits of historical research benefit the development of socialist politics and economics, and it was demanded that "history must serve the political line struggle." Hence, everything that was held to serve current politics was arbitrarily elevated, while things that did not benefit the current political struggles were arbitrarily belittled; there was not even any hesitation in tampering with historical facts to meet the needs of the so-called political struggle. Evaluation of historical events and figures was always tailored to meet individual requirements; people went in for historical pragmatism and sought events and figures in history to draw analogies with the present day and use them to flatter or denigrate modern people and events. Evaluations of events and people were taken to extremes, with everything being either affirmed or negated. All this was extremely harmful to the study of history.

We should continue to make efforts to overcome the "leftist" influence that existed in historical studies for a long time, and further eliminate its poison. An effective way to overcome "leftist" influences is to persistently follow the dialectical materialist ideological line, revive and carry forward the Marxist study style of seeking truth from facts, and place our historical research under true Marxist guidance. Marxism is the theoretical basis guiding our thinking. In research history and the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom movement, we must stick to the Marxist concept, viewpoint and method and apply the principle and spirit of historical materialism to carry out dialectical scientific analysis. A basic demand in historical research is to base our work on the facts and understand history according to its true features. We should advocate respect for historical facts, avoid inserting external components, and still less regard history as a lump of clay to be molded in any shape we like.

Every historical event, figure and movement was produced and developed against a certain historical background; we should carry out historical analysis by proceeding from the social and economic conditions of the time. We cannot make demands on ancient figures in isolation from the environment of their times, nor can we modernize them. If when discussing historical issues we can truly implement the principle "let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and set out the facts and speak reason, this too will help to further eliminate the pernicious influence of "leftism."

GUANGMING RIBAO: RECTIFY 'LEFTIST' IDEOLOGY

HK071309 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 81 p 1

[Ideological commentary: "Consciously Rectify 'Leftist' Ideology and Approach"]

[Text] While seriously correcting the "leftist" mistakes which have existed for several years and while making efforts to eliminate their ideological influences, it is necessary to draw people's attention to a fact which must not be overlooked: Generally speaking, among the cadres, there are no questions of whether they have made "leftist" mistakes; there are only questions of how many "leftist" mistakes they have made, how serious their mistakes have been and how early they realize their mistakes. This is easy to understand. Under the erroneous "leftist" leadership, the "leftist" influences are very common. Most people cannot escape such influences. If this question is not clarified, some comrades may consciously or unconsciously criticize other people's "leftist mistakes" without correcting their own "leftist mistakes" and may even continue to use "leftist" views and approaches in dealing with people and work.

Many serious "leftist" mistakes have occurred in the history of the CCP. They occur when the revolutionary cause advances smoothly as well as when it meets with setbacks. During the struggle for political power we faced a very strong enemy. However, after we seized state power and carried out construction work, we had even more difficulties to overcome. Due to the pressures brought on by these difficulties, many of our comrades, who were full of revolutionary ideals and enthusiasm, began to be impatient. They wanted to achieve victory and success faster and in a laborsaving way. These were expressions of their "leftist" ideology. When the "leftist" line dominates and when correct things are regarded as being erroneous and are criticized, the "leftist" ideological influences are more far-reaching and go much deeper. Only a small number of comrades can resist these influences. Many comrades accept and implement, to varying degrees, the "leftist" line due to their lack of understanding, their submission to higher authorities and their misgivings.

Lenin said: "The greatest, perhaps the only danger that the genuine revolutionary is likely to fall into is that of exaggerating his revolutionism, of forgetting the limits and conditions in which revolutionary methods are appropriate and can be successfully employed." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 575) Since 1957, particularly during the "Great Cultural Revolution," many people had fallen into this kind of danger, to varying degrees and due to various causes. They believed, under duress or out of partial or full consciousness, that "in the area of politics, the more 'leftist,' the more revolutionary; in the area of ideology, the more 'leftist,' the more brilliant; in the area of economics, the more 'leftist,' the more advanced." Since the smashing of the "gang of four," many people have been awakened. However, only a few have admitted being influenced by the "leftist" ideas and have seriously eliminated them. Some people still remain unchanged. They repeat the same old mistakes under new circumstances. They even try to employ all possible means to boycott new things. This shows that the chronic and stubborn disease of "leftism" which has been building up and deepening over more than 20 years is still a problem which we must deal with seriously.

This is a difficult job. Eliminating "leftist" ideology and approach is even more difficult than correcting "leftist" mistakes in policies and practical work. For example, it only took a short time for the Zunyi meeting in 1935 to rectify Wang Ning's military errors. However, it took quite a long time to expose and criticize the "leftist" ideology and eliminate its pernicious influence. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee over the past years, we have scored remarkable achievements in correcting "leftist" mistakes in our policies and practical work. At present, we must put emphasis on the task of eliminating the "leftist" ideology and approach and draw people's attention to this task.

Of course "leftist" ideology and approach obstinately exist among cadres who stick to "leftist" ideology. However, are comrades who are enthusiastically criticizing "leftist" mistakes completely free from "leftist" ideology and approach? In our daily life, we can see comrades who have adopted a clear-cut and firm stance in criticizing the "leftist" mistakes. Moreover, some of them have been harmed by the "leftist" ideology and hate it bitterly. However, in observing problems, they have not completely done away with the old habits of the times when the erroneous "leftist" principle was in the dominant position. For example, they have adopted an oversimplified method, held a one-sided and radical view and spoken in an exaggerated way. They have also made an unrealistic estimate of the situation and reacted in an extremist way. No one should doubt the good intentions of these people. However, things may go contrary to their wishes because their inappropriate words and actions may produce undesirable effects when we are trying to rectify the "leftist" mistakes. Such words and actions may even give rise to new deviations.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee formulated the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. That is to say, it formulated the guiding principle for correcting "leftist" mistakes. In order to penetratingly practice this ideology on all fronts throughout the country and in order to promote the smooth progress of the modernization program, the whole party and all cadres must make concerted efforts. One of the tasks that cannot be overlooked is that all people, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must enhance their level of understanding of Marxist theories and party policies. We must also be conscious of the remnant "leftist" ideology and approach which exist in our thinking, seriously eliminate and overcome them in practice and adopt a realistic attitude toward all people and all matters under all circumstances.

JINGJI YANJIU CARRIES XUE MUQIAO ECONOMIC SPEECH

HK020828 Beijing JINGJI YANJIU in Chinese No 2, 20 Feb 81 pp 25-31

[Speech by Xue Muqiao on 14 January at forum on theory of overall balance of national economy in Snenyang: "Adjust the National Economy and Promote Overall Balance"]

[Text] Concerning the theory and method of overall balance of the national economy, I have discussed them in general terms in the book "A Study on Chinese Socialist Economic Problems." What I said then need not be repeated here. Today, I wish especially to present my personal views on certain problems which have risen in the recent readjustment of the national economy. These problems are complicated ones. It is difficult to explain them thoroughly. Whether I was right or wrong can only be seen in actual practice in the next few years.

I. Special Features of the Recent Imbalance in the National Economy

This time the readjustment of the national economy was brought up in the winter of 1978 at the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the party. Following the smashing of the "gang of four" in 1976, everybody agreed that after the 10 years of great disaster, the national economy was already on the verge of a complete collapse. Confronting such a situation, two alternative guidelines were available.

One was: Just as a person who has just had a serious illness needs several years of rest to recuperate, so we needed to take time to readjust the internal relationships of the national economy so that the people's livelihood, which had been suppressed for 20 years, could gradually be improved. The other was: Since the cap of the "theory of the productive power" which the "gang of four" had put on us had been removed, the condition was ripe to "go all out and rise swiftly" and make up for the loss of 10 years' time on account of the "Cultural Revolution." At that time, people did not know clearly how serious the imbalance in the proportionate relationships of the national economy was. Some comrades were not aware of the "leftist" errors we had committed in economic construction but still persisted in criticizing the "extreme rightist line." As a result, we chose the latter guideline. In 1977, we launched two big campaigns: One was to mobilize the whole nation "to learn from Dazhai in agriculture" and the other called for "basically realizing agricultural mechanization by 1980." Our manpower, national resources and financial power were all lavished on long-term construction and the agricultural production of the year was neglected. In many localities, Shanxi in particular, the "leftist" thought of Dazhai was in vogue, with the result that in that year agricultural production did not increase at all. As for industrial production, as a result of consolidating the confused situation caused by the "gang of four" and repudiating the "theory of productive power," it increased very rapidly (by 14.3 percent). By 1978, we began to rectify the "leftist" errors in agriculture and its production soon recovered, recording a production increase (9 percent), while industrial production continued to rise at a high speed (13.5 percent). Moreover, a new situation developed during that year: As a result of our opening wide our doors to the world market, many countries competed with each other in making investments in our country. This further motivated our zeal for advance, and we were for "going all out and moving ahead swiftly."

It must be pointed out that at this juncture the imbalance in the internal relationships of our national economy had already become very serious. This imbalance had been in existence over the past 20 years, since 1958. The 3 years of the "Great Leap Forward" had aggravated the imbalance to a serious extent. Readjustment started in 1961 but it was only in 1965 that a comparatively normal state began to appear. Thus, 8 years of valuable time were wantonly wasted in our country's industrial and agricultural production. Although by 1965 the gross value of agricultural and industrial output exceeded the 1957 level, because of the population increase, the lowered productivity rate and the relatively high accumulation rate, the people's living standard was still lower than in 1957. At the time, while by far the great majority of the comrades had become fully aware of the mistakes of the "3 years of the Great Leap Forward" and agreed that the 5 years' readjustment work represented the correct guideline, they still did not dare to criticize the "Great Leap Forward." Instead, every year they had to "raise high the three red banners," and in the course of the "Great Cultural Revolution" they had to turn around and fiercely attack and criticize the correct and proper measures taken in the course of the readjustment such as those advocating "retreat to the fullest extent" and "closing, stopping, amalgamating and converting" the enterprises concerned. These measures were condemned as following the "counterrevolutionary and revisionist line." After the smashing of the "gang of four," everyone was still inwardly afraid, and in summing up history's experience and lessons nobody dared to invade the restricted areas of the "3 years' Great Leap Forward" and the 5 years' readjustment. For this reason, the "leftist" errors which had existed for 20 years in economic work could not be swiftly corrected and, instead, in 1978, the errors of the "Great Leap Forward" were once again committed. The 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee then began to criticize the errors of the "leftist" line. In particular, the discussions on "practice is the only criterion for the examination of truth" broke through these restricted areas and it came to be realized that a sad state of imbalance had persisted in the national economy.

The eight-character guideline of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" was adopted and stress was put on readjusting. This represented a turning point in our 30 years of economic work.

The central point of the readjusting work this time was to reduce the scale of the economic construction and to use the money saved therefrom on raising the living standard of the people. The change around this time was rather difficult because the situation was different from that in the readjustment during the initial years of the 1960's. At the time of the last readjustment industrial and agricultural production had declined steeply and the people had met with serious difficulties in their livelihood. People in the urban areas did not have enough to eat and a serious famine was raging in the rural villages. Everybody felt that readjusting was absolutely necessary. In contrast, this time industrial and agricultural production had been rising steadily while the people's living standard had improved. Hence, no one felt the need for the readjustment work. In fact, this forward advance had begun in 1970. The accumulation rate for the next 10 years reached over 30 percent every year. By 1978, another "Great Leap Forward" took place. In the state budget, the appropriations for capital construction increased by 50 percent and the accumulation rate reached 36.5 percent, approaching the level (39 percent) of the period of the 3 years of the "Great Leap Forward." Over these 10 years the scale of capital construction expanded continuously and was achieved principally by lowering the consumption level of the populace. In 1976 and 1977, the average grain ration per peasant was smaller than that in 1956 and 1957, the average wage of the workers and employees was also lower, while the supply of subsidiary food products in the cities became increasingly stringent. Simultaneously, a state of imbalance was found in the internal relationships of industry. Not only was the development of light industry far behind that of heavy industry but also inside heavy industry itself the production of energy and of many kinds of raw materials could not meet the construction needs. Because of the shortage of electric power, many factories had to stop work for 2 to 3 days each week, while many units had to suspend construction to wait for the building materials, and construction of the projects dragged on for a prolonged period of time. Persons in charge of purchasing for production and construction units were literally everywhere. They would make crash purchases of any material resources in short supply. If their own units could not use the materials purchased, the goods would be stored in the warehouses for use subsequently in exchange for the goods they actually required. This naturally aggravated the state of the supply of commodities lagging behind demand. Despite such conditions the scale of construction was blindly expanded and efforts were also made blindly to seek a further increase in industrial production. In their anxiety to fulfill the production increase plans, many factories allowed the quality of their products to degenerate (people would buy substandard goods just the same), the products could not meet the requirements of the market and of the end-users, the supply of many products lagged behind demand and in the warehouses a state of heavy stockpiling of goods persisted. All this meant much waste and extravagance. Moreover, in some of the factories, the machinery and equipment were not kept in good repair because production had to be rushed along at any cost, while in mining there was an imbalance in extraction, and, literally speaking, "next year's food was eaten this year." A situation like this cannot be maintained for long. If it were not rectified in time, the national economy would certainly collapse.

The guideline brought up at the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee called for shortening the capital construction front line, reducing the growth rate of industrial production and at the same time improving the people's living standard. This guideline was entirely correct. The problem was that in the course of its implementation overall balance was not promoted, capital construction investments were not reduced, the task of reducing the investments under the state plan was not fulfilled, and construction outside the state plan increased noticeably, each year exceeding the level of the preceding year.

In improving the people's living standard, the plan was somewhat exceeded. Thus, in 1979 the gross value of agricultural and industrial production increased by 8.5 percent and the supply of commodities increased by 11 percent, but the purchasing power of society went up by 20 percent. As a result, there was the biggest budget deficit since the founding of the People's Republic, more banknotes had to be issued, and commodity prices could not be stabilized. The people were therefore greatly dissatisfied. In 1980, capital construction investments under the state plan were further reduced but those outside the plan continued to increase. On top of this, the full effects of a large proportion of the increase in salaries and wages instigated during the previous year were felt in 1980. This situation, plus the large amount of bonuses given by the enterprises to their staff, rendered the task of improving the fiscal position all the more difficult. Consequently, a rather large budget deficit resulted, more banknotes had to be issued, and it was difficult to stabilize commodity prices. At the moment, because of the improvement in the people's living standard and the increase in the supply of commodities in the market, the credit standing of the renminbi is still sound, people's savings in the cities and the countryside are continuously increasing and a rather large proportion of the budget deficit can be replenished by bank deposits. Nevertheless, if this situation continues to develop, if there is still a huge budget deficit this year, and if more banknotes have to be issued, then when the rise in commodity prices reaches a certain limit, the people's confidence in the renminbi will waver and, as was the case in the early period of the 1960's, many people may withdraw their bank deposits and stand in line to make crash purchases of the commodities. In this way, it is possible for commodity prices to rise beyond control and what benefits the people have received over the past few years may well be rendered to naught by the rise in commodity prices. For this reason, recently the central government, simultaneously with convening a national planning conference, called a meeting of heads of the various provinces and autonomous regions and a central work conference for the purpose of greatly reducing this year's capital construction investments and appropriately reducing a portion of the state's business and administrative expenses and national defense expenditures. At the same time, efforts were made to stop the random increase in commodity prices and the irresponsible granting of cash bonuses in order to ensure that budget equilibrium and the stability of commodity prices may both be achieved.

This time the imbalance in the national economy came about as a result of factors accumulated over the past 20 years and particularly in the recent 10 years. The effects of the 2 years' readjustment work were found to have been minimal for two sets of reasons. Principally, the accumulation funds could not be reduced, the investments under the state plan were too many, and the investments outside the state plan were out of control. Secondly, the increase in the consumption funds was too great. From 1970 to 1978, society's purchasing power averaged an increase of 9.2 billion yuan a year but the increase in 1980 alone amounted to 20 billion yuan and the accumulation fund and the consumption fund added together surpassed the gross national income. A budget deficit thus ensued and this in turn generated inflation to a certain extent. It is true that over the past 2 years bank deposits have greatly increased and that this could be used to offset in part the fiscal deficit. Still, more banknotes had to be issued and this was the primary cause for the rise in commodity prices over the last 2 years. The principal methods to overcome these difficulties are: First, we must continue to reduce the investments under the state plan. Not only must many of the important construction projects which originated inside the country be suspended, but also many of the projects imported from abroad must be halted or postponed. It is true that starting a capital construction project is easy but stopping it is difficult. In the case of many of the suspended construction projects, the machinery and equipment have already been ordered and some have even been manufactured. In such cases, we must accept delivery of the goods, make the necessary payments accordingly and at the same time build more warehouses to store them and keep them in good repair.

As for the several hundred thousand workers and employees, we cannot very well disband them right away. Before suitable arrangements have been made for them we must continue to pay their salaries and wages. In particular, in the case of items introduced from abroad, those on which we have contractual obligations cannot be canceled, and heavy losses must therefore be incurred.

Second, we must have firm control of construction outside the state plan. Over many years in the past, our capital construction investments have been overcentralized, and the mobile financial resources of the localities have been too small and insufficient for us to tackle construction projects urgently needed by the localities. Particularly when the localities had to remit the entire portion of the profits to the treasury, they had nothing left for taking on such tasks as exploring hidden potentials, renovating and restructuring. Some 2 years ago, the decisionmaking power of the localities and of the enterprises was gradually expanded, the localities were placed under the system of being financially responsible for a project until its completion, and the enterprises were allowed to retain a portion of the profits. Consequently, the funds controlled by the localities and the enterprises increased considerably and good results could be achieved from using a portion of these funds on construction projects which required little investment, brought quick results and were urgently needed by the state. Unfortunately, it has been found that because of the lack of control on the part of the state, many localities and enterprises have spent a large portion of these funds on construction projects that were duplicate or wasteful in nature. For example, in the cotton-producing areas many small textile mills have been set up and in areas producing tobacco leaves a large number of small cigarette plants have mushroomed. The inevitable result was that the bigger plants were forced to curtail production owing to the lack or shortage of raw materials. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the country as a whole, this has entailed enormous losses. Beginning this year, the state has decided to effect firm control over relatively larger construction items of the localities and also over the relatively larger expansion and restructuring projects of the enterprises, a grade-by-grade appraisal and inspection system has been instituted. At the same time, plans are being made to issue bonds or treasury notes to absorb the excess funds of the localities and the enterprises and to have them concentrated under the central government for use on the urgently needed construction items of the state.

Third, we must exercise due control over the efforts made to improve the people's livelihood. At the moment, it is particularly important to keep in check the phenomenon of wantonly distributing bonuses. During the "Cultural Revolution," the bonus system was basically abolished. This was wrong. Over the past few years, the system has been revived in order to encourage those workers and employees who have done extra work, or who have effected production increases and practiced economy or who have made special contributions (such as discoveries and inventions). Viewed as a guideline, this was entirely correct. However, many enterprises have resorted to pretexts and devices of various sorts to make the granting of bonuses a general practice and available to all. In some cases the bonuses granted actually amounted to more than 50 percent of the basic wage and salary. This not only had harmful effects on the state finances but also brought into being a state of uneven treatment between the various trades, enterprises and localities. In particular, those most greatly affected were the workers and employees of organs which had no business receipts such as the education and public health organs, offices of the government departments and many kinds of organizations and societies. If this situation is not properly controlled, then the excessive granting of bonuses may cause a rise in commodity prices and this in turn may make it necessary to grant more and bigger bonuses, thus resulting in a vicious circle. The state is currently adopting measures to stop the unbridled granting of bonuses.

Fourth, in recent years the increase in the number of government departments, organs, offices and national conferences and the rise in business and administrative expenses and national defense expenditures has surpassed the financial capacity of the state.

In my opinion, in the next few years we should revert to the policy of "better troops and simpler administration" such as that in force at the time of the Japanese war. This should produce the effect of depressing the expansionist atmosphere in vogue in the last few years. In short, in whatever we do we should bear in mind that there are great difficulties in the people's livelihood and that we cannot immediately accomplish what needs to be done over a number of years. We must also firmly resist extravagance and waste.

Over the past decades many socialist states have almost uniformly committed the same error: In their eagerness to speed up production, they have made the scale of their economic construction much too big and the proportion occupied by accumulation too large. The result is that the people's living standard could not be improved for a prolonged period. Some of the states were anxious to further improve the people's living standard and allowed the growth rate of the consumption fund to surpass that of production. In these states, the combined accumulation funds and consumption funds surpassed the national income, thus resulting in a budget deficit and currency inflation. If this was followed by a rise in commodity prices, part of the accumulation funds and consumption funds would be offset by the price hike. In such an eventuality, the majority of the states employed financial subsidies to stem the rise of planned prices. The fiscal deficit was then increased and currency inflation was intensified. In turn, in order to stop the rising prices the financial subsidies had to be increased. As a result of this vicious circle, in some states the financial disbursements for the purpose of subsidizing or stemming the rise in commodity prices amounted to 30 to 40 percent of the total financial disbursements, but they were still unable to get rid of the vicious circle. As a matter of fact, currently in our country the subsidies on commodity prices have also reached 20 percent of our total financial disbursements. Hence, we must be firmly resolved to effect an overall balance of the national economy. We must reduce the accumulation fund, keep the consumption fund under control and endeavor to keep the combined total of these funds from exceeding the total national income. In this way, we can ensure that the financial receipts and disbursements are balanced, that the volume of currency in circulation is kept under control so that it does not exceed market needs and that the stability of the market and of the commodity prices is well maintained. Following the achievement of equilibrium in financial receipts and disbursements and the complete stability of commodity prices, we can next proceed gradually to readjust the prices, reduce the subsidies thereon and thereby bring about the overall balance of the national economy.

II. Relationships Between Production, Construction and People's Livelihood

At present, our country has a population of nearly 1 billion people of whom about 800 million are peasants. Among the peasants, the majority have a difficult livelihood, and likewise a portion of the workers and employees are finding life difficult. Therefore, the first problem we should consider when formulating our national economic plan and promoting overall balance is to ensure that the people's living standard can gradually be improved with the increase in production. Judging from our past 30 years' experience, we must spend at least three-quarters of the national income on safeguarding the people's livelihood. This means that the accumulation rate should be maintained at about 25 percent. As for industrial and agricultural production, we must first of all develop agriculture, then light industry, and on this basis gradually develop heavy industry. (All the developed industrial states have followed this order of development.) The scale of capital construction can only follow the development of heavy industry and be enlarged gradually. Concerning the relationship between economic construction and the people's livelihood, we should first of all make suitable arrangements for the people's livelihood after which we may turn to economic construction if our financial and material resources permit. Naturally, economic construction is also very important. Without a definite construction program, production cannot develop swiftly, and it will be impossible to ensure the sustained improvement of the people's living standard.

However, if the scale of our economic construction exceeds our capacity in financial and material resources, the people's living standard cannot be improved for a long time nor can our construction plans be realized on account of the lack of material support.

Before doing any kind of work, mankind must first of all fill the stomach and have enough clothes to wear. Therefore, the objective law of historical development is that the lower the level of production development, the smaller the proportion of accumulation in the national income. In the primeval communist society the entire proceeds from production were devoted to maintaining the people's livelihood, there being practically no accumulation. It was only after several thousand and even several tens of thousands of years that production began to achieve a comparatively noticeable increase. In a society of serfdom and a feudal society, there was surplus labor power but the proportion occupied by accumulation was still very small. Hence, production developed rather slowly. In a capitalist society, surplus labor power increased noticeably and the growth of production was also rather rapid. Thus, it was found that the production increase of the 18th and 19th centuries surpassed that of the previous 2,000 to 3,000 years. In the 20th century, the production level was even higher and the possibility of accumulation of funds was much greater. Though suffering from the restriction of overproduction characteristic of the capitalist system, the rate of production increase far exceeded that of the previous 200 years. At present, the average per capita national income in the developed capitalist states amounts to more than \$5,000 but the accumulation rate is only 15 to 20 percent. (At one time in Japan it exceeded 30 percent). In our country, the average per capita national income is less than \$250. If we wish to make better arrangements for the people's livelihood, then the accumulation rate should be maintained at around 20 percent, and if we wish to further increase the speed of production development, then raising the accumulation rate to 25 percent should be considered a rather high level. Experiences in the past 30 years have shown that keeping the accumulation rate at around 25 percent could still keep production development at a high level, but to exceed 30 percent would put us on the road to an imbalance in the proportionate relationships and eventually to an "economic crisis."

In the 3 years of "The Great Leap Forward" from 1958 to 1960, the accumulation rate went up to nearly 40 percent. This brought about a serious "economic crisis," and a recession in production in agriculture, light industry and heavy industry followed. The people's standard of living also declined appreciably. Readjustment was in progress from 1961 to 1963, the accumulation rate went down to below 20 percent, and from 1963 to 1965 industrial and agricultural production revived. History has proven that high accumulation does not necessarily bring about high production or a high consumption rate, but that excessively high accumulation may bring about the opposite development. At the time, we were still unable to summate the experience and lessons of the preceding 8 years, and in 1966 the accumulation rate was allowed to rise to 30 percent. Then the "all-round internal disturbances" of the first years of the "Great Cultural Revolution" caused great confusion and disrupted the situation. But after 1970 the situation became relatively more stable following which the accumulation rate again exceeded 30 percent every year and the imbalance in the national economy became increasingly serious. Blindly striving for a high growth rate of over 10 percent (in industry), the scale of economic construction was expanded continuously. But with the increase in the scale of capital construction, production materials were found to be sadly insufficient. To remedy this, an increase in the growth rate of heavy industry was required. Thus, this process was repeated time and again. Even after the smashing of the "gang of four," in 1977 and 1978, highly impractical targets were fixed for 1985, such as fixing the steel target at 60 million tons, the crude oil target at 250 million tons and the grain target at 800 billion jin.

In order to accomplish these objectives, baseless propositions were made such as building "10 Daqing," "10 Kailuan," and "10 Anshan." The present passive state was thus generated.

Consequent upon the "reduction atmosphere" prevailing after the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, leadership comrades in the central government recommended the cancellation of the high target of 60 million tons of steel and urged that the state plan must have no gaps (achieving equilibrium in fiscal receipts and disbursements and balancing the supply and demand of material resources). Hence, the scale of capital construction had to be greatly reduced and the leadership comrades of the central government were for reducing the accumulation rate to 25 percent. A bitter debate ensued. Some comrades who had been engaged in economic work for a long time commented: "Accumulation provides the only source for expanding reproduction;" lowering the accumulation rate would lower the speed of development of production and in turn it would not be possible to improve the people's living standard. They estimated that lowering the accumulation rate to below 30 percent would depress considerably the growth rate of production and that if the rate was lowered to 25 percent the growth rate would simply vanish and the people's living standard would gradually be lowered, consequent upon the increase in population. They claimed that this was the objective law of economic development and that it was fully supported by records of past development. This frightened many of the comrades who now turned to objecting to the curtailment of those construction projects found to have exceeded objective possibility. Was the "objective law" which they talked about correct? It would have been correct if the scale of construction had not exceeded objective possibility. The problem was that the plan not only did not leave any leeway but actually had many gaps. In reality, over several recent years the supply of such items as steel products, coal, electricity, cement, timber and transport could not meet demand. Not only were there big gaps in the supply of materials for construction but also large gaps were found in the supply of materials for production. Due to the acute shortage of electric power, many factories were forced to suspend production 3 or even 4 days a week. The insufficiency of materials for construction caused a squeeze on production, while insufficient supplies for heavy industrial production caused a squeeze on light industry and all joined together to cause a squeeze on agriculture. The state of imbalance in the national economy was crystal clear, but certain comrades who had been engaged for a long time in economic work chose to ignore it and as a result, the 2 years of readjustment work failed to produce clear-cut results.

Certain other comrades entertained another theory. They alleged that over the past 20 years the growth rate of industrial production had been 10 percent. In 1977 and 1978, it was respectively 14.3 percent and 13.5 percent. Unfortunately, following the readjustment in 1979, industry's growth rate dropped to 8 percent (target under plan; actually realized, 8.5 percent). Following another readjustment in 1980, it went further down to 6 percent (target under plan; actually realized, 8.4 percent). This year, another big readjustment is being attempted and the industrial growth rate is estimated to be only 3 to 4 percent. These facts clearly prove that lowering the accumulation rate had the effect of causing a drop in the growth rate in industrial production. But what is the situation actually? The growth in industrial production in 1977 and 1978 not only was of the nature of a recovery (there was no industrial growth in 1976) but it also comprised certain false elements. Many of the plants, anxious to fulfill their production plans, allowed the quality of their products to degenerate. They also allowed the production costs to rise, and in particular they turned out many kinds of products not needed in the market or by the consumers and these had to be stockpiled in the warehouses. Production of machinery and iron and steel claimed to have the highest speed but the stockpiling of products of these two categories was the highest and most serious. What kind of economic results was actually achieved from this high production speed?

At present, in the developed capitalist states a growth rate of 1 to 2 percent in industrial production is considered low, while 3 to 4 percent is medium and 5 to 6 percent, high. Because of their high economic results, over the past 20 years their people's standard of living has improved much faster than ours. Their characteristics are: low speed, low accumulation, high results and high consumption; while ours are exactly the opposite; high speed, high accumulation, low results and low consumption. What is the cause for a phenomenon of this kind? The reason is that our speed and accumulation have far surpassed objective possibility. If such big gaps are found in both production and construction, how can good economic results be ensured? In 1979 and 1980, the production target was lowered at our own initiative and the results were a little better. In 1979, many plants were able to plan their production more rationally, although certain others were still chasing after speed and turned out many products which were only good for stockpiling. In 1980, the growth rate under plan was lowered to 6 percent and the accomplishments were about the same as those in the preceding year but the actual results were possibly slightly better. From this it can be seen that high speed divorced from reality was the principal cause for low production results and that an impractically high accumulation rate was the principal cause of low construction results. Comparing the 1970's with the period of the first 5-year plan, we find that the effects of production and construction in the former period were both noticeably lower. This was because the production speed and the scale of construction were both far in excess of objective possibility. The "leftist" errors in economic work have not only caused serious losses to the national economy but, if allowed to continue, may also bring about a great disaster to the people.

Some comrades pointed out that although they favored reducing the scale of capital construction, suspension of projects under construction would be grossly wasteful and extravagant. True, suspending them now would be grossly wasteful and extravagant. But what if they were not suspended? If the scale fixed in 1978 were allowed to persist then within 3 years' time the accumulation rate would rise again to about 40 percent and a big recession and big disaster would certainly follow in its wake. The consequences of projects under construction since 1978 would not be felt in 1978 and 1979 (since these 2 years were mostly devoted to preparation and initial work); they would be felt mainly in the early 1980's when construction work reaches its peak. Moreover, in 1979 and 1980, we reduced the capital construction investments on two successive occasions and construction work on many large and medium-size projects had to be stopped. But the investments in these projects could not be completely reduced. Payment had to be made on equipment and machinery while the construction teams could not be disbanded all at once. This year, construction of many more large and medium size projects has to be stopped. Although savings of some 20 billion yuan of investment can be effected, the expenses involved in stopping construction would surpass those of the preceding 2 years. In particular, concerning the projects imported from abroad, disposal of the machinery and equipment ordered will be much more difficult than in the case of the domestic products. This situation is likely to persist for 3 or 4 more years. To a certain extent, it increases the difficulties of our readjustment work. This is an important reason why, in spite of our decision made some 2 years ago to stop a batch of construction projects, we still incur an enormous financial deficit at the present time. On the other hand, if construction of the projects was not stopped, then there would be absolutely no way to overcome the difficulties. Only on firmly resolving to stop the construction of the projects and being ready to endure several years of hardships can we regain our initiative.

What is more important is that many of the imported projects not only put a heavy burden on us during the construction period but also, even after completion, gave us no benefits, only difficulties.

This is because of the shortage of energy resources in our country and our transport and communication difficulties. The great majority of the 22 imported projects will not help in effecting any increase in energy resources but instead will consume large quantities of energy (crude oil, coal and electric power). Furthermore, they will add to the strain on our fragile system of communications and transportation. This is particularly true of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Company and of the several sets of petrochemical equipment. Chemical fertilizer and chemical fiber are of course items that we sorely need. However, if upon completion of the plants we lack the required raw materials (crude oil) and electric power, and the plants are forced to stop production, how are we to meet the interest and principal payments on the foreign loans? Thus, even after the completion of these projects, they still constitute heavy burdens on our shoulders. Therefore, we should stop their construction and the sooner the better. In so doing, we must be ready to bear heavy losses; otherwise the ultimate losses will be much heavier. This is the reason why over the past 2 years we have pondered this matter carefully and have eventually concluded that we must stop or defer the construction of the projects. Hereafter, we will not decline the use of foreign capital, but it must be on a long-term basis, must bear a low interest rate, and must be principally confined to the development of energy resources and of communications and transportation. Our use of foreign capital in underwater oil exploration in the Donghai, Nanhai and Bohai regions is an illustration of this kind. In addition, other construction projects which require little investment but produce quick results as in the case of the processing trades can still be continued for the present.

In the year before last, there was little increase in production of crude oil and coal. Last year, there was actually a slight production decrease. But our industrial production still progressed at a high speed (increase of over 8 percent). Very likely this year the production of coal and crude oil will continue to decline which will make the development of industrial production still more difficult. Could it be that this inability to increase the output of the energy materials was due to the reduction of investments in economic construction in the preceding 2 years? Obviously not, because when we were only slightly reduced and because, even though some reduction was made, the consequences would not be felt for another 5 or 6 years. The reason why in these last few years the production of crude oil and coal did not increase but actually declined was because in the earlier years, in our eagerness to increase the current year's output, we had allowed an imbalance to exist in the relationships between extracting and tunneling (coal) and between extracting and exploring for (crude oil). Literally speaking, we "ate next year's food this year." To stem the decline in production, we should devote more efforts in the next few years to tunneling and exploring in order to recover the correct internal relationships in these industries. What then are the methods we should employ to ensure a: industrial production increase? One method is to effect savings in consumption. At present the waste of energy resources is very great. Practicing economy in their use has only just begun and there is still great hidden potential. If practicing economy is carried out well it may be possible to use the same quantity of energy to achieve a 100-percent increase in production volume. (In Japan the same quantity of energy consumed produces an industrial output value 4 times larger than that of ours).

Still another method is to change the structure of our industry, that is to say, put more weight on developing light industry and less weight on heavy industry. According to estimates made by the Ministry of Light Industry, to achieve a production value of 10,000 yuan, coal consumption by heavy industry is 17 tons and by light industry, only 3.5 tons, while consumption of electric power by heavy industry is 5,500 kWh and light industry, only 1,780 kWh, a three-to four fold difference.

Over the past 20 years, the growth rate of heavy industry in our country almost always surpassed that of light industry every year. In the last 2 years, the reverse was true and the growth rate of light industry far surpassed that of heavy industry. (In 1980 light industry's growth rate was 17.4 percent, that of heavy industry, 1.6 percent). This state of affairs not only helps to maintain industry's growth rate as a whole but also ensures the supply of commodities to the market, thereby gradually improving the people's living standard.

This year, due to the reduction in the scale of capital construction, many machinery plants do not have sufficient orders and are facing the possibility of having to reduce, or even stop, production. As a matter of fact, over many years our machine building industry has overexpanded. It must therefore go through the process of reorganization of amalgamation. It is true that in good times when there are plentiful orders, nobody likes to close shop or stop production, or be amalgamated or converted to another trade. Since there are not enough jobs to go around, the plants should readily accede to being amalgamated or reorganized. If we reduce the present number of machinery plants by 50 percent or even by as much as 90 percent, their production capacity not only will not fall but may even rise. The insufficiency of jobs may force them to improve the quality of their products, lower production costs, turn to the manufacture of new products suitable to the market, help the older units renovate their equipment and technology and also develop markets abroad. Taking a long-term view of the matter, this is not a bad outcome but a good one. This year, the plan is for steel production to be suitably reduced. With regard to steel products in the past, because we blindly strove for production quantity and failed to make the products suitable to market needs or to increase their variety and specifications, we had to import a large quantity of products from abroad and at the same time had to stockpile a large quantity of such domestic products. Reducing the production volume now can help to increase the variety and specifications of the products and decrease their stockpiling in the warehouses. The imports will thus not increase but may actually decrease. Moreover, many steel plants had been forced in the past to undertake emergency production assignments and had failed to keep their machinery in good repair. Now is the chance to attend to the overdue overhauling work, to make the necessary renovations and to trial-produce new products. If this large quantity of energy resources saved from the machine-building and steel industries is used on the development of the light industry, then the overall growth rate of industry will not fall but will continue to rise at a high speed. The reorganization of our industry's economic structure will enable our economic development to comply with our own national conditions and proceed in a clear-headed and healthy way.

The overall balance of the national economy is not merely an abstract and theoretical problem. It is a practical problem as well. It will be difficult to pass any correct judgments thereon if we divorce ourselves from reality. Marx in his "Das Kapital" has already discussed the theoretical aspect fully. Theoretical discussions are of course necessary but merely learning a theory cannot provide a complete understanding of the concrete problems confronting us today. We must combine theory and reality and summate the experience and lessons of the past 30 years, particularly of the last 4 years. Today I have discussed the real problems. This does not negate the importance of theories. What I had in mind was that on the theoretical side Xue Dixin, Yu Guangyuan, Sun Yefang and many other comrades have already offered many brilliant views, and I meant to supplement them with my own humble views on the actual conditions.

NATIONAL MEETING ON BIRTH CONTROL TECHNIQUES ENDS

OW071236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Hangzhou, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Two hundred and ten million contraceptive operations, which include vasoligation, tubal ligation and implanting of intrauterine devices, were carried out in China in the nine years from 1971 to 1979, according to sources from a national working conference on birth control techniques which closed here yesterday. The conference was called to help implement China's birth control policy with stress on the rural areas. The goal is to limit the country's population to 1,200 million by the turn of the century.

The Ministry of Public Health has issued regulations on dispensing of the various methods of contraception, the conference said. Health workers are instructed to popularize all methods and increase their proficiency. At the conference, proposals were raised on how to spread knowledge of birth control, promote research, production and supply of contraceptive drugs and devices and introduce safe and simple methods and highly-efficient contraceptive pills.

At present, a network of technical guidance teams, stations, research institutions and operation service groups have been set up in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions across the country. Great efforts are being made to train technically proficient medical workers in all counties, the conference said.

VICE MINISTER ON WIDER USE OF COMPUTERS

OW031316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--The research and production of China's computer industry will center around the goal of widening the use of computers in the country, said Li Rui, vice minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building and head of the State Administration of Computer Industry today. Emphasis will be placed on research in computer software instead of one-sided emphasis on research and manufacture of hardware, the vice minister said.

As China's economic construction gathers headway, the vice minister said, a greater variety of big, medium-sized and small computers will be needed, especially small computers which are cheap, convenient and versatile. Small computers, therefore, will be the most popular. The vice minister said computers will be manufactured for the following purposes.

- To expand the textile and light industries, develop transport and communications and make more efficient use of energy resources;
- To adopt information technology to improve the technical level of electrical machinery and to upgrade such machinery;
- To raise the scientific level of economic management and improve economic results;
- To conduct scientific research and improve education and medical work; and
- To produce calculators, tape recorders and other products that are inexpensive and of good quality, and can be used in education, research and people's daily life.

The vice minister said China produced its first electronic computer in 1958 and is now making various types of digital and analog computers, including integrated-circuit computers.

Computer technology has been applied in calculation, designing, data processing and process control in the petroleum, metallurgical and chemical industries, and in power generation, transport, telecommunications, medicine, scientific research and national defense. Yet on the whole, the vice minister said, computer technology only has been applied on a limited scale. He said research institutes for the study of computer software will be established and faculties specializing in this field will be added in colleges. China is willing to cooperate with foreign countries in the study of computer software.

The vice minister stressed the importance of providing technical services in computer technology. He proposed 20 percent to 50 percent of the technical personnel in computer enterprises and computer research institutes be organized to make computer technology accessible to more people and provide technical services.

China set up a national computer technology service company last year and some provinces set up their own service companies. Most computer enterprises have established service offices to train computer operators and maintenance workers for users departments and provide software. China also plans to establish computer technical training centers, according to the vice minister.

CONTINUED GROWTH IN ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY EXPECTED

OW040808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Last year, China's electronic industry grew at an unprecedented rate. This year, according to a meeting of industry officials, more and better goods will be produced for China's burgeoning consumer market.

As the average income of the Chinese workers grows, they are demanding even greater numbers of electronic luxuries--televisions, cassette recorders, radios and calculators--in greater variety. This year, said the officials, the industry plans to oblige. China this year will produce 3 million televisions, 30 percent more than last year, 30 million radios, which is 2.7 million more than last year's total, itself a 94.5 percent increase from 1979, and 500,000 cassette recorders, which output last year tripled that of any previous year.

Enterprises under the Fourth Ministry of the Machine Building Industry are now producing more than 60 varieties of electronic products for the market, including electronic wristwatches, electric clocks, washing machines and refrigerators.

YOUTH ORGANIZATION'S EXCHANGES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

OW080242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--China now has contacts with over 220 youth organizations in 90 countries, said Zhu Shanqing, vice chairman of the 170-million strong All China Youth Federation, at the current meeting of the Standing Committee of the federation. The youth organization, the largest in China, received 47 youth delegations in China and sent out 21 delegations abroad last year. Two thirds of the exchanges were with youth from developing countries.

Delegations from other countries, Zhu, who is in charge of international liaison, said, were interested in China's "shock brigade in the new Long March" a campaign launched by the young people to contribute to the country's modernization. The delegations also wanted to know how China handled juvenile delinquency and other questions pertaining to young people such as spare-time education, love and marriage problems.

Chinese youth are interested in the young people's technical training in agriculture, automobile repair, advertising, tourist trade and hotel management in other countries. Chinese delegations also learned about research into youth problems elsewhere.

Last year, over 100 Chinese young people were invited by their Japanese counterparts in six groups for two months or one year of training in various fields. This year, so far, plans have been made by the federation to send over a dozen delegations abroad.

MORE 'YOUNG' FOREIGN TOURISTS TO VISIT CHINA

OW071302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--More young tourists from foreign countries and Hong Kong and Macao can now visit China and have a chance to meet their Chinese counterparts.

Yin Minglian, vice chairman of the All-China Youth Federation and deputy general manager of the China Youth Travel Service, said today at a meeting of the federation's Standing Committee that more young visitors may now enjoy more economic benefits and comfortable journeys. The vice chairman said the service will accept twice as many foreign tourists this year to partially meet the needs of young foreign applicants.

According to statistics, last year the service received 350 groups with 10,000 tourists with an average age of 31. The visitors came from 18 countries and regions including Australia, Canada, France, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States and Hong Kong and Macao.

Yin said that the goal of his service is to expand exchanges between Chinese and foreign young peoples and young Overseas Chinese and give them a chance to meet. Visitors have a chance to become acquainted with Chinese young people because most of the guides, interpreters, waiters and drivers are young, he said. In addition, the service and its branches in other parts of China often invite noted opera actors, singers and other well-known persons to join visitors in activities to make them feel at home. The youth travel service last year organized visitor groups for sightseeing, climbing, skating, skiing, hunting, fishing, boating, horseback riding and bicycling. Groups also watched ice carving and firework displays and took part in get-togethers. Medical care was available during the journeys.

At present, the vice chairman said, the travel service has business relations with two dozen foreign travel agencies and has an office in Hong Kong. The service has opened five tourist routes--from Beijing to the east, northeast, north, northwest and central-and-south China. The service also provides guests with one-city tourist trips from Beijing to four cities: Guangzhou, Shanghai, Guilin and Suzhou.

FURTHER ON WORK OF FIFTH FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Xiang Nan Address

OWO71717 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to a station report, the Third Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress held its third meeting on 4 April. Xiang Nan, a deputy from Liancheng County and permanent secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech again on the emancipation of one's thinking and on the implementation of special policies. Comrade Xiang Nan's speech covered the following areas:

1. It is essential to clearly understand the situation in Fujian.
2. The key lies in emancipating one's thinking and eliminating "left" ideas.
3. Efforts must be made to work out medium and long-range plans.
4. It is necessary to unswervingly carry out special policies and flexible measures.
5. The several tasks that we must grasp at present.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: The political situation in the province was stable and the economic situation fairly good last year. The general situation was good. However, if we look at this progress from the point of historical development since liberation and compare our progress with that in fraternal provinces, we would realize that our progress in industrial and agricultural production is still slow and large gaps exist between Fujian and other provinces. Therefore, we are still faced with difficulties and our tasks remain arduous if we wish to achieve significant progress in our economic development. We must not only work hard and with a will to make the country strong, but also act according to our own capabilities. We must neither exaggerate nor make empty promises. Still less should we expect a miracle within a short period.

Comrade Xiang Nan emphatically pointed out: To achieve a more significant progress in developing Fujian's economy, the key lies in emancipating one's thinking and eliminating "left" ideas. There has not been much progress in Fujian's economy over a protracted period. The main reason has been the interference of "left" ideas over a long period. These "left" ideas have shackled us.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: It is not very easy to eliminate the influence of "left" ideas. Views of all kinds inside and outside the party prevent us from eliminating the influence of "left" ideas. Therefore, we must carry out our work persistently and promote a rapid development of the productive forces by thoroughly emancipating our thinking.

On working out medium and long-range plans, Comrade Xiang Nan emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to proceed from Fujian's salient points and realize that it is located in a subtropical zone and has a long coastal line. Many Overseas Chinese are from this province. It is a province where special policies and flexible measures are being implemented. Our economic work must be carried out on the basis of these salient points. At the same time, we must make the best use of the favorable conditions and avoid the unfavorable ones.

Comrade Xiang Nan pointed out: During the 1980's, Fujian must fulfill three tasks and build base areas in eight fields. The three tasks are as follows: We must develop the economy, do a good job in dealing with Overseas Chinese and carry out our work well on Taiwan. The eight base areas are those in the fields of forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, cash crops, light and textile industries, foreign trade, science and education and national reunification.

Comrade Xiang Nan emphatically pointed out: The work on Overseas Chinese and Taiwan in our province is of a strategic nature. It is the work of the whole party, and every one must pay attention to such work.

Comrade Xiang Nan continued: At present, we must carry out the following tasks:

1. All party committee and government organs must do a good job in tackling problems relating to commodity prices, employment, housing, population growth, and public security and ensure that the order in which work, production and the life of the people are organized is conducive to economic readjustment and to further promoting political reality.
2. We must strengthen unity among cadres in all fields and implement well the policy on cadres.
3. We must resolutely carry out economic readjustment. Some capital construction projects must be firmly curtailed, and some enterprises must be closed, stopped, integrated with others or changed to produce other products. It is essential to fulfill the task in procuring farm and sideline products. After the responsibility systems in production are initially implemented, we must further strengthen our leadership and pay attention to the contract system.
4. We must conscientiously improve the party style and hope that the people's deputies and CPPCC members will play their role well in this regard.

Comrade Xiang Nan said in conclusion: As long as we emancipate our thinking, advance steadily and display the correct party style, it is entirely possible to accelerate the economic development in Fujian and even achieve a quick leap in economic construction.

Other Work Reports

OW071633 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The Third Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress continued today to hear a report on the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delivered by Cai Li, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; a report on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court delivered by Fu Deyi, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and a report on the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate delivered by Sun Wei, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate. The session was presided over by (Zhu Shaoqing), executive chairman of the presidium.

In their separate reports to the congress, Comrades Cai Li, Fu Deyi and Sun Wei discussed the achievements of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate and the problems in their work over the last year and more since the second session of the provincial People's Congress. They also made suggestions on future work.

Comrade Cai Li pointed out: The tasks of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in the coming period are as follows: 1) seriously discuss the major issues in the political, economic, cultural and educational fields of our province, and supervise the provincial People's Government, court and procuratorate to ensure that they seriously implement the policy of further economic readjustment and political stability, eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence, uphold the four fundamental principles and make vigorous efforts to study the new situation and resolve new problems in order to achieve greater successes in the economic construction of our province; 2) step up local legislative work; 3) strengthen the ties between members of the Standing Committee and deputies of the People's Congress and the masses in order to further bring into play the role of the Standing Committee in the four modernizations; and 4) strengthen the system of democratic centralism, foster the fine traditions of democratic consultations and further perfect the system of work meetings chaired by the chairman of the Standing Committee as well as the system of Standing Committee meeting.

Comrade Fu Deyi said: The court shall strive to fulfill the following tasks: 1) make serious efforts to strengthen the building of the socialist legal system to ensure the strict adherence to and enforcement of the law, and the punishment of all unlawful activities; 2) further strengthen the work of court trials, resolutely strike at criminals who disrupt social order in a serious way, clear the large number of backlogged civil cases as soon as possible, open trials on economic suits and handle well appeals and letters and visits from the people; 3) use court trials to carry out propaganda and education in the legal system; and 4) strengthen the building of a contingent of judicial cadres and seek to raise the efficiency and quality of court trials.

Comrade Sun Wei said: Procuratorates at all levels shall concentrate on the following tasks: 1) continue to improve social order and resolutely crack down on sabotages by counterrevolutionaries and other criminals; 2) strengthen investigation into the breaking of law and discipline and into crimes of an economic nature, and actively struggle against unlawful and criminal activities; 3) carry out extensive propaganda and education in the legal system with reference to local law enforcement and observance; and 4) continue to strengthen the contingent of procuratorial cadres.

Also present at the session were members of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee attending the third session of the committee; responsible persons of the provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus; and responsible persons of the standing committees of various municipal, county and ward people's congresses.

LI ZIFEN URGES INVESTMENTS IN XIAMEN ECONOMIC ZONE

OW071224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Fuzhou, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Overseas Chinese and foreign businessmen are invited to invest in the Xiamen special economic zone in east China's coastal Fujian Province, top party official Lu Zifen of Xiamen has announced. Establishment of the economic zone was approved by the State Council late last year.

The zone will concentrate on processing industries for export. It will also include undertakings for tourism, housing, science, culture, agriculture and fishery in the 2.5 square kilometer zone in northwestern Xiamen City. This was explained by Lu Zifen to a group of alumnus of Xiamen University residing abroad or in Hong Kong and Macao who are now back to take part in activities for the university's 60th anniversary.

Preferential treatment will be given investors if they run joint enterprises or import advanced equipment to upgrade existing enterprises in other parts of the city. They may also rent land in a 10 square kilometer area outside Xiamen Island to run industrial enterprises, service trades and other undertakings. The enterprise income tax will be 15 percent. An enterprise may be exempted from tax or pay less in the first three to five years, depending on the conditions in each case. Measures for hiring workers, wages, land rent and the length of tenure are being worked out, said Lu Zifen.

FUJIAN RIBAO PROMOTES SETTING UP CONTRACT SYSTEM

OW072156 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0035 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Report on 1 April FUJIAN RIBAO editorial: "After the Implementation of the System of Responsibility, It Is Necessary To Establish the Contract System"]

[Excerpt] Fuzhou, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--The editorial calls on leaders at all levels to rapidly establish the contract system as soon as the system of production responsibility has been implemented so the interests of all concerned--the state, collective and individual--are duly guaranteed by contracts.

The editorial points out that a contract of rights and obligations signed by rural accounting units with production groups or individuals is a very useful document. It guarantees the fulfillment of state purchase quotas of farm and sideline products and clearly stipulates realistic purchase quotas of grain, industrial crops, hogs, eggs and other farm and sideline products that the contractor groups or individuals must deliver. Since it guarantees the fulfillment of purchase and procurement plans for farm and sideline products, cadres can now rest assure that the plans will be fulfilled. At the same time, a contract assures the commune members that more work brings more reward and that production over the quota will be at their disposal.

The editorial emphatically points out: Because the contract system is a meticulous and complex new task that has followed the establishment of the responsibility system in the rural areas, we must pay attention to strengthening ideological and political work. It is necessary to educate commune members to fulfill their honored duties of selling their farm and sideline products to the state. Vigorous promotion of the contract system is urgently called for by policy. Because the forms of contract are varied, leadership at all levels must regard the establishment of the contract system as a important measure for perfecting the system of production responsibility. They must also seriously study the system and formulate meticulous plans. They must send groups of experienced cadres led by leaders to the communes and brigade to establish models, summarize their experiences and popularize these experiences throughout the whole area.

FUJIAN'S XIAMEN UNIVERSITY MARKS ITS FOUNDING

OWO61250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Xiamen, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--Chen Jiageng (Tan Kah-kee), the late Overseas Chinese leader renowned for his contributions to his country's rehabilitation, was honored today at a meeting observing the 60th birthday of Xiamen (Amoy) University which he founded in 1921.

In an inscription specially written for the occasion, Vice-Chairman Liao Chengzhi of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress urged the 7,000-strong teachers and students of the university of "carry forward the patriotic spirit displayed by Mr Chen Jiageng in setting up schools to train builders for the motherland."

Vice-Premier Fang Yi also wrote an inscription, saying: "Work harder still as time spares nobody."

Chen Jiageng died in Beijing on August 12, 1961, at 88. He was vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. The Xiamen University, now classified by the central authorities as a key institution of higher learning, was founded by Chen Jiageng in 1921 to help save China from poverty and ignorance.

Aside from teachers and students of the university, delegations of graduates from Hong Kong and a number of foreign countries attended today's meeting.

Speakers at the meeting included Zeng Ming, president of the university, Zhou Lin, vice-minister of education and Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the Fujian Provincial Communist Party Committee.

Studying at the Xiamen University now are 4,513 students and 156 post-graduates, in eleven departments including Chinese literature and language, foreign languages, history, philosophy, economics, law, biology and oceanology. The student population was 136 when the school was first founded.

MORE ON THIRD SESSION OF FOURTH JIANGXI CPPCC BODY

Motions Examination

OW080421 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 81

["Text" of report of the examination of motions adopted on 5 April by the Third Session of the Fourth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee]

[Excerpts] Since the opening of the Third Session of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, participants have put forward a number of valuable suggestions according to the wishes and demands of the broad masses in the province. As of 4 April the session had received 502 motions.

Some 36 motions deal with agriculture, forestry and water conservancy. They call for implementing the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and the agricultural economic policy; building water conservancy projects; protecting mountain forests; strengthening the enforcement of the law governing the management of mountain forests; developing forestry, fishery and animal husbandry; strengthening agricultural scientific research institutions; popularizing advanced agricultural science and technology; and improving basic-level rural cadres' work style and their material benefits.

Some 81 of the motions deal with industry, mining, communications and capital construction. They cover implementation of the party's policies, overall planning, economic laws, enterprise management, technical innovation, increasing production and practicing economy, highways, railways, bridge construction, urban construction, environmental protection and the building of houses for workers and other people.

Some 36 of the motions deal with finance and trade. They cover price policy, market supplies and management, opening more small restaurants and shopping and service centers and improving management and the service attitude.

Some 186 of the motions deal with culture, education, public health, science and technology. They cover scientific research, strengthening scientific research institutions, evaluation and promotion, rational use of scientists and technicians, more expenditure for education, teacher training, the improving of teaching quality, strengthening education for teenagers and children, improving radio broadcasting, implementing the policy toward doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, training technicians processing medicinal herbs, conducting extensive "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities and the care of cultural relics.

Some 127 of the motions deal with other subjects including education in the legal system, construction in old revolutionary base areas and areas inhabited by minority nationalities, social order, the supervision of cadres, workers and staff members leaving their posts temporarily to visit their relatives, the rectification of unhealthy tendencies, the improvement of cadre work style, employment, wages and bonuses, livelihood and welfare.

Some 36 of the motions are not to be discussed by the session but are to be handled as letters or visits from people.

Most of the motions by committee members are based on an analysis of actual conditions. These motions are of great significance for implementing the party Central Committee's important policy of further economic readjustment and political stability in our province. They will also play an important role in further consolidating and developing the revolutionary, patriotic united front.

CPPCC Committee's Resolution

OW071321 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Resolution of the Third Session of the Fourth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee--adopted on 5 April 1981]

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fourth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Nanchang from 28 March to 5 April 1981. Thanks to the efforts of the participating members, the session successfully accomplished its planned tasks along the guidelines of the work conference of the CCP Central Committee and under the leadership of the Jiangxi provincial party committee. The participants heard Chairman Fang Zhichun's opening address and examined and discussed Vice Chairman Luo Mengwen's report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee and Vice Chairman Zhong Ping's report on the handling of the motions made by the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee.

The opinion was expressed at the current session that the provincial CPPCC Committee, has, since its second session, carried out in real earnest the principles and policies on the united front and the CPPCC for the new period under the guidance of the correct line formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the leadership of the Jiangxi provincial party committee and the direction of the national committee of the CPPCC. A great deal of work has been done and gratifying results achieved in this regard. Further efforts have been made to consolidate and expand the revolutionary patriotic united front, which has played a vital role in the political life and the four modernization program of our province.

The session endorsed the report on the work of the Standing Committee and the report on the handling of the motions made at the preceding sessions. As for the criticisms and suggestions made by the members, the Standing Committee should make a conscientious study and, on this basis, formulate measures to further improve its work.

All the members who participated in this session also attended the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress as nonvoting participants. They seriously discussed and warmly supported the opening and closing addresses delivered by Chairman Yang Shangkuai, the report on the 1981 economic readjustment of our province, the reports on the 1979 and 1980 final accounts and on the 1981 financial budget, the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the work reports of the provincial Higher People's court and provincial People's Procuratorate delivered at the third session to the fifth provincial People's Congress.

During the session, the provincial CPPCC Committee members further studied and discussed the guidelines formulated by the work conference of the party Central Committee and the work conference of the provincial party committee. They deeply realized that the vital principle of further economic readjustment and political stability set forth by the party Central Committee is a correct guiding principle for the present economic and political work in our country. It is, they said, a further implementation of the principle formulated at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee of seeking truth from facts and correcting the erroneous "leftist" guiding ideology, and is of great immediate significance and of far-reaching historical importance.

The CPPCC is an important organization for promoting unity and cooperation among various parties and nonparty personages under the leadership of the CCP. It represents a major form under the Chinese political system aimed at carrying forward socialist democracy and practicing mutual supervision. We should carry out the principle of unity, coexistence and mutual supervision and respect political freedom, organization independence and the right of equality before the law to which democratic parties and people's organizations are entitled within the scope of rights and duties stipulated in the constitution.

It is necessary to give full scope to the fine tradition of democratic consultations, take various measures to promote democratic consultations and free discussions on the political life, economic readjustment, four modernizations and other important questions of our province, and make criticisms or offer suggestions as needed.

Continued efforts should be made to implement the central authorities' policy on the work toward Taiwan. We should hold high the banner of patriotism, strive to expand the patriotic united front, and actively organize and push the patriotic personages in all circles to intensify, by all methods and through various media, the propaganda work toward Taiwan to contribute to its early return to the motherland.

The session called on all provincial CPPCC Committee members, CPPCC organizations at all levels and their members, all democratic parties, all people's organizations and patriotic personages in all circles to rally more closely around the CCP Central Committee, make coordinated efforts, pool their wisdom and strength, pluck up their spirits, increase their confidence and consolidate and develop Jiangxi's revolutionary patriotic united front and the political situation of stability and unity under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee. They were urged to work in concert to fulfill the task of economic readjustment and promote the program of the four modernizations in our province, to accomplish the great cause of the early return of Taiwan to the motherland and of the reunification of the country, to oppose hegemonism and to preserve world peace.

JINAN PLA COMMANDER PARTICIPATES IN PARTY ACTIVITIES

OW071042 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Leading cadres at and above the army level under the Jinan PLA units have set demands on themselves as ordinary party members, conscientiously observed various regulations on party organization activities and regularly participated in group meetings of party branches.

Rao Shuokun, commander of the Jinan PLA units, always asks, of his own accord, about the activities arranged by party branches on the days assigned for party activities, always participates in party group activities when he is at home, and asks the group leader for leave when he is not available on certain special occasions.

Many leaders have persisted in making regular reports to the party group based on their own thinking as a means of accepting the supervision, inspection and instructions by the party organization. Some 248 leading cadres at and above the army level under the Jinan PLA units attended party lectures in 1980.

While participating in various activities sponsored by the party organizations, these leading cadres at and above the army level have always taken the lead in carrying forward the fine tradition and work style of our party and conscientiously participated in criticism and self-criticism.

While taking part in the party's organization activities, many veteran cadres never put on great airs to show that they are veterans or assume the airs of officials to show that they hold administrative posts, but joined with others in discussing issues, expressing their opinions and listening to criticism.

SHANGHAI GARRISON CADRES SEEK TRUTH FROM FACTS

OW032318 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0035 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--In their effort to eliminate the influence of "leftist" thinking, political work cadres of PLA units under the Shanghai Garrison District are carrying forward the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts.

A new change is taking place in their political work. The change is generalized by them as being "less in three and more in three," less in making empty speeches and uttering high-sounding words and more in paying attention to studying the new situation for ideological work; less in attending report meetings and large classes only and more in going deep into the grassroots units to solve ideological problems with a definite object in mind; less in showing a poker face and suppressing others and more in forging a heart-to-heart relationship with fighters.

For a time, cadres and fighters held varying views about the party's current policies. To solve these problems of understanding, many companies used the method of investigation and study during study sessions to help everyone see the objective results gained in implementing the policies instead of simply telling everyone to find ready answers in books. This quickly unified everyone's thinking. Through the solution of these problems of understanding, everyone has also come to a better understanding of the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Another characteristic of the efforts to seek truth from facts made by the PLA units of the Shanghai Garrison District in doing political and ideological work is that they do not magnify the problems of understanding among the cadres and fighters. What they do is persist in conducting concrete analyses of specific situations and pay more attention to ideological education work.

The political cadres of PLA units under the Shanghai Garrison District, while being bold in doing political and ideological work, do not go in for the theory of "omnipotence of spiritual power." While they strengthen ideological education, they also wholeheartedly help the fighters to solve practical problems, thus winning their confidence.

ZHEJIANG: COMMUNE MEMBERS' INCOMES EXAMINED

OW040213 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Properly Solve the Problem of Income for Commune Members Engaged in Farming and Those Engaged in Industry"]

[Text] The (Xingmu) production brigade in (Luqiao) township, Huangyan County, reasonably readjusted economic policy concerning commune members engaged in farming and those engaged in industry making both happy and satisfied. The matter was handled well.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, rural areas in all parts of the country have opened new fields of production, developed a diversified economy, set up commune- and brigade-run enterprises and, after ensuring sufficient manpower for agricultural production, organized a part of commune members to engage in industrial and sideline production. This is a broad road to find employment for surplus manpower, enhance collective prosperity and change the outlook of poor production brigades and teams.

Now, in some places where economic policy is not very reasonable, there are substantial differences in income between commune members engaged in farming and those engaged in industry and between commune members growing grain and those engaged in developing a diversified economy. Commune members engaged in farming are complaining.

This is a new contradiction that has emerged in the new situation. Leadership at all levels must pay attention to the problem and solve it properly.

Solving the income problem between commune members engaged in farming and those engaged in industry is an important policy issue. It involves painstaking work. The leadership at all levels should go to the grassroots units and conduct investigation and study, listen to the opinions of both the commune members engaged in farming and those engaged in industry and talk things over with both of them on an equal basis.

It is necessary to follow the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," recognize that there is a difference, but prevent the difference from getting too big, so that commune members engaged in farming will not feel that they are getting the worst of it. It is necessary to educate commune members engaged in farming and those engaged in industry to proceed from the overall situation, from consolidating the collective economy and from enhancing unity and work out a reasonable way of distribution.

As long as we adhere to the mass line and constantly summarize experience, we will be able to properly solve the new problem of income between commune members engaged in farming and those engaged in industry, thus arousing the enthusiasm of all commune members and ensuring the symmetrical development of agriculture, industry and sideline occupations.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS--The Shanghai municipal conference on Overseas Chinese affairs on 27 March urged cadres handling the Overseas Chinese affairs to earnestly eliminate the influence of "left" ideas, constantly enhance their consciousness in implementing the party's policy toward Overseas Chinese and do a good job of ideological work for returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents. More than 800 people attended the conference. (Lou Dai), deputy director of the municipal People's Government Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, reviewed the work in the past year and established the tasks for this year. Zhao Xingzhi, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice mayor, addressed the conference. He called on cadres to improve their work style and solve the problems of returned Overseas Chinese according to the principle of "giving equal treatment to all without discrimination, showing appropriate care for those with special needs." [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Mar 81 OW]

SHANGHAI UNITED FRONT WORK--The United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held a forum on 26 and 27 March to discuss the united front work in various municipal bureaus, institutions of higher learning and scientific and technological units. The forum pointed out that departments in charge of the united front work should study and implement the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee, eliminate the influence of "left" thinking and strengthen political and ideological work to consolidate and develop a revolutionary, patriotic united front. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Mar 81 OW]

SHANGHAI MARTYR DAY FORUM--The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang sponsored a forum on the afternoon of 28 March to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the death of the 72 martyrs at Huanghuagang. (Shi Yi), vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, and (Liu Ziqi), counselor of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, spoke at the forum. The participants pledged to emulate the revolutionary martyrs' patriotic spirit and contribute to the modernization program and the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Mar 81 OW]

SHANGHAI YOUTH EDUCATION MEETING--Recently the Shanghai municipal youth education leading group held an enlarged meeting to discuss this year's work. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and concurrently leader of the youth education leading group, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech. It was pointed out at the meeting that efforts should be made to implement the guidelines of the party Central Committee work conference, to eliminate the influence of the "left" thinking and to imbue young people with the spirit of patriotism. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Mar 81 OW]

TOPNADO HITS GUANGDONG COUNTY, DEVASTATES AREA

HK070652 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Summary] On the afternoon of 3 April, (Hengshan) commune in Lianjiang County was hit by a very serious tornado which devastated an area 2.5 kilometers long and 400 meters wide and lasted 25 minutes. The calamity killed 4 persons on the spot, wounded 267 others and damaged 2,000 buildings. Soon after the disaster, the Zhanjiang Prefectural CCP Committee's responsible comrades immediately adopted emergency measures to organize medical and relief teams to the affected areas. The leading comrades of the county CCP Committee and the county government have also made proper arrangement for the affected persons. The local PLA troops and state farms have also supported the affected areas. At present, the people in the affected areas are stable and striving to rebuild their homes as soon as possible and resume production.

GUANGDONG: FISHERMEN RETURN AFTER EARTHQUAKE SCARE

HK060212 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Fishermen living in certain coastal areas of Haifeng County recently sailed for the sea area near Hong Kong after believing rumors about an impending local earthquake. Now that the local party and government leading organs have taken action and conducted education, the hoodwinked masses have all returned home. Conditions in the county are normal and people's minds are at ease. They are busy with spring farming and fishing.

There have been small earth tremors in Meilong District of this county since February 1980. After carrying out observation and research, the seismology departments held that these were just small shocks and that there were no signs of a major earthquake. Nevertheless, anti-earthquake precautions are a long-term task. Hence, the county recently conducted education in anti-earthquake precautions. However a handful of bad people seized the chance to spread rumors to the effect that Haifeng would be hit by a seismic sea wave and the sea level would rise 20 meters, that a major earthquake would hit Shanwei township, and that everyone must move out in good time, and so on. Instigated by these bad people, about 6,000 people from Dongfeng, Xinfeng, (Xinxia) and (Qianjin) fishing brigades put to sea in over 100 boats on 30 March, to avoid the earthquake.

After discovering the situation, the Haifeng County CCP Committee actively took steps with the help of the provincial and prefectural departments concerned and used various propaganda media to expose the rumors spread by bad people and educate the masses to believe science. Due to this education and advice, some of the Shanwei township fishermen went home the same evening, but others went on to Hong Kong. Later, the Chinese side conducted propaganda and education, while the British authorities in Hong Kong cooperated, and the fishermen concerned all returned home on 4 April. Seeing on their return that their home county was peaceful and that no major earthquake had occurred, the fishermen denounced the rumors spread by bad people, rapidly put their minds at ease, and resumed production.

GUANGDONG OFFICIAL ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD RUMORS

HK050543 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Certain rumors have been rife in some parts of Guangdong with regard to the planned parenthood policies. As a result a few of the masses have harbored doubts about the policy of the Central Committee and State Council on advocating that each couple has only one child. This has affected the launching of planned parenthood work.

A station reporter has therefore visited a responsible person of the provincial People's Government's planned parenthood office. The responsible person pointed out: At present there is all kinds of talk in some places. Some people say that it was wrong to advocate that a couple have only one child. Some say that the Central Committee and State Council have advocated having two children. Some have even said that the Central Committee has issued a document stipulating that those who have taken out single-child certificates can have a second child as long as they surrender all their premiums, and so on and so forth.

There is no basis at all for these notions. There is no change in the party and state policy that a couple should have only one child. The current population policy of the party and state is: universal advocacy of having only one child, strict control over the birth of a second, and resolute prohibition of the birth of a third. If certain of the masses encounter actual difficulties that need to be taken care of in accordance with the policies on controlling the birth of a second child, they can be allowed to have a second child. For instance, if the first child is deformed and cannot grow into a normal laborer, the couple will be allowed to have a second child. However, only a very few people encounter these actual difficulties.

The responsible person said: For a couple to have only one child is the best method of solving China's present special population problem.

GUANGDONG HIGHER EDUCATION CONFERENCE RESULTS NOTED

HK040246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] A Guangdong provincial conference on higher education concluded on 3 April. The participants strongly appealed: The key to promoting higher education in Guangdong lies in leaders at all levels eliminating the influence of leftist ideology and attaching a high degree of importance to education.

During the meeting, in connection with the reality of higher education in the province, the representatives cited various expressions of leftist errors in higher education and seriously summarized the experiences and lessons of history. They held: The key to changing the backward state of higher education in Guangdong lies in leaders at all levels attaching importance to the status and role of higher education. First, expenditure on education must occupy a certain proportion of all financial expenditure. Guangdong is a well-known home of Overseas Chinese and its education was once relatively developed. The central authorities have given us the power to implement a special policy and flexible measures in economics. We should take full advantage of this favorable condition to promote higher education.

Second, leaders at all levels must attach importance to, trust and rely on the intellectuals, implement the party policy on intellectuals, and let them serve the modernization drive wholeheartedly. It is necessary to devise ways of improving logistics work. We must provide suitable care for the intellectuals in their daily life and lighten their worries in this respect.

The representatives pointed out: As long as we continue to implement the party's line, principles and policies, clear away the pernicious influence of leftism in education work, strengthen party leadership, seriously implement the eight-character principle, and get a good grasp of internal readjustment and the reform of education the province's education will advance in great strides.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government Liu Tianfu, Yang Kanghua and Yang Yingbin spoke at the conference.

Governor's Speech

HK050336 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Guangdong provincial conference on higher education concluded on 3 April after 8 days of discussions.

Governor Liu Tianfu made a speech on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government. He demanded that the whole party spontaneously put education in an important position. He said: Even though the state currently faces many difficulties and the principle of readjusting the national economy is being implemented, the readjustment in education is upwards, not downwards. The central authorities have decided that it is preferable to reduce some investment in factories and to provide more support for education. The province's education funds must be based on last year's actual expenditure and must not fall below it; they should in fact be increased somewhat. Beginning this year, we should not incur new debts in education and gradually repay old ones. We should have all the debts cleared by 1985.

Vice Governor Yang Kanghua delivered a summation speech.

NANFANG RIBAO COMMENTS ON STUDY OF THEORY

HK031310 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpts of 2 April NANFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Seriously Study Theory Well, Eliminate Leftist Ideology"]

[Text] Strengthening the study of theory is very important. This is not only the basic way for enhancing party building, but is currently of extreme importance and urgency. This is necessary to thoroughly eliminate leftist ideology, unswervingly implement the party's lines, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, correctly understand the situation and strengthen and improve party leadership.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, why do some people not understand the party's lines, principles and policies, not care about them or even reject them? Why do some comrades not correctly handle the current situation? One important reason is because the influence of leftist ideology breeds trouble. To eliminate leftist ideology, the most fundamental thing is to seriously carry out the study of basic Marxist theory. Another reason is simply that errors in line committed by the proletarian political party and individuals stemmed from errors in theory. The leftist ideology and the subsequent confusion in theory lead to perpetuating leftist ideology and confusion in action. Only when the theory is correct can the politics be correct.

In studying theory, it is necessary to link it with reality. At present, it is necessary to regard eliminating leftist ideology as the main issue and link it with reality; this requires earnest efforts.

We must first analyze certain vague understandings of some comrades on eliminating leftist ideology. The level of the party's theory directly concerns the success or failure of the revolution. Historically, our party suffered many serious setbacks due to the effects of dogmatism and opportunism. In the 10 years of turmoil, the ultra-leftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four was rampant for a while and fooled many of our comrades. This provides us with profound historical lessons. Now is the time for us to seriously master the basic Marxist theory and further sum up experiences and lessons. So long as we truly master theory we will possess the steadfastness to persist in Marxism and implement the party's lines, principles and policies, to unite around the party Central Committee better and smoothly push forward the cause of socialist modernization.

GUANGXI HOLDS MEETING ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK060437 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] A Guangxi regional conference on planned parenthood work held in Nanning from 31 March to 4 April proposed: The current main orientation in planned parenthood work in Guangxi is advocacy of having one child, control of the birth of a second, and prohibition of the birth of a third.

The party organizations and People's Government at all levels must attach great importance to this work, strengthen leadership over it, carry out deepgoing and meticulous propaganda and education, and implement the policies and plans well to contribute to attaining the goal of controlling population growth.

Zhao Maoxun, Luo Libin and Li Lin, responsible comrades of the regional CCP Committee and People's Government attended the meeting and spoke.

The conference held: Party and government leadership at all levels must arrange population plans while arranging industrial and agricultural population plans; they must inspect the implementation of planned parenthood while checking on the production situation. Party organizations and people's governments must send planned parenthood work, propaganda and technical guidance teams to the basic levels to check on the implementation of population growth plans and implement the policies and measures on rewards and punishments.

The focus in the urban areas this year is on controlling the birth of a second child; in the rural areas, it is on prohibiting the birth of a third. All units and departments must regularly grasp planned parenthood in connection with their own tasks. Propaganda on planned parenthood is the common responsibility of propaganda, education, culture and press departments at all levels, and the trade unions, CYL, and women's federations.

HENAN PARTY SCHOOL'S ROTATIONAL STUDY COURSE OPENS

HK060308 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The ninth rotational study course which the provincial CCP Committee has decided to hold at the party school opened on 31 March. The course is aimed at ensuring that organization and discipline inspection work meets the needs of the development of the situation and of better implementing the major principle of the central work conference on achieving further economic readjustment and political stability. Taking part in the course are 558 comrades responsible for organization and discipline inspection work in prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, the provincial organs, factories, mines and other enterprises managed by the province, and institutes of higher education. Yu Yichuan, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and (Zhang Shixia), director of the committee's organization department, attended the opening gathering and made important speeches.

The participants in the course will further study the central work conference documents to enhance their political, ideological and professional standards and their spontaneity, to implement the party's line, principles and policies, and to greatly improve organization and discipline inspection work in the province. It has been demanded that they concentrate on solving problems in three aspects through study:

1. Summarize positive and negative experiences of the past 30 years, get a clearer idea of the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies established since the third plenary session, and study how to guide the cadres' enthusiasm into building the four modernizations, to ensure that the party's organization line better serves the political line. In view of the fact that leftist influences have been universal for more than 20 years and caused great harm, it is essential that leading cadres summarize the experiences and lessons of history and avoid and overcome leftist things.
2. Discuss and study the question of how to further strengthen the unity of the whole party. Many political movements and overheated struggles were waged for more than 20 years. In particular, during the Great Cultural Revolution Lin Biao and the gang of four hit and persecuted the cadres and split the party and the cadre force. This caused extremely serious damage to the party; some comrades lost all feeling for each other. Some even formed very deep prejudices and resentments. Due to the fact that the party's fine traditions were completely restored after the gang of four was smashed, new mutual alienations arose in certain places.

In particular, factionalist interference has still not been completely uprooted. As a result people's views lack unanimity on many issues. During this study course, the participants will study and solve problems of lack of morale and unity that have arisen among the cadres as a result of the failure to understand and keep abreast of the line, principles and policies established since the third plenary session.

3. Further strengthen the building of the force of organization and discipline cadres.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI FINANCE, TRADE CONFERENCE

OW070528 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The provincial conference on finance and trade work ended on the afternoon of 4 April. During the conference Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech. Governor Han Ningfu made a summary report. Vice Governor Liu Hegang presented a work report at the beginning of the conference. The conference conscientiously studied the central documents, analyzed the current situation, summed up last year's work and discussed this year's tasks.

Participating comrades held that this conference was successful. It unified our understanding of the current situation, eliminated preliminarily the influence of "leftist" mistakes in finance and trade work and deepened our comprehension of the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee. The conference also discussed concrete measures for implementing the readjustment policy in finance and trade work together with the main tasks for ideopolitical work.

The conference emphasized that finance and trade departments must continue to uphold the principle of developing economy and ensuring supplies and do a better job in serving industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood. It is necessary to strengthen the political viewpoint and the viewpoint on production and the masses since this is also a matter of upholding the four basic principles and a matter concerning the orientation toward which we conduct the socialist finance and trade work. The conference stressed that all levels concerned must correctly handle the relations between the state, the collectives and individuals and give equal consideration to the interests of all three. Necessary steps must be taken to ensure the needs of the state, and at the same time provide the producers and localities some latitude. Priority should be given to fulfilling state procurement. Commercial and supply and marketing departments should actively procure and promote the sale of local industrial products and help develop medium and small industries with actual deeds. Industrial products to be offered for sale on a trial basis should be confined within the scope and ratio as prescribed by the provincial CCP Committee. The six municipalities under the jurisdiction of the province in particular must supply the rural areas with more industrial products and look upon this as an important task of enhancing the worker-peasant alliance.

The conference then analyzed some aspects of the situation in Hubei Province. It concluded that the main trend is characterized by a brisk market whereas the secondary trend is characterized by minor chaos. To deal with a chaotic situation we must tighten control; we must enliven the economy and at the same time exercise control effectively so the economy will grow in a healthy way. We must not tread the old path that brought about chaos by letting things loose or caused stagnation by exercising excessive control as experienced in the past.

The conference called on party committees and people's governments at all levels to strengthen leadership over finance and trade work in a down-to-earth way. At present it is especially important to implement various economic policies, foster an overall point of view, safeguard the state macroeconomic policy and uphold the economic readjustment with emphasis on regulating the market so as to further enliven the economy and fulfill the readjustment of the national economy.

Chen Pixian 1 Apr Address

OWO61009 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Report on "excerpts" of speech by Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, at provincial meeting of prefectural and municipal party secretaries on finance and trade work on 1 April: "Further Eliminate the 'Leftist' Ideology and Develop the Excellent Situation"--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Chen Pixian's speech contains four parts:

1. The whole party transmits and implements the basic guidelines of the central work conference and the general tasks for the coming period.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: Our province has scored marked results in studying and implementing the guidelines of the central work conference. A common understanding of the meaning of further economic readjustment and required measures has been basically reached among large numbers of cadres and people, and especially among leading cadres. With regard to scaling down capital construction, all unworthy projects not incorporated in the state plans have been basically stopped. With respect to stabilizing commodity prices, the trend of raising the prices of daily necessities has been basically reversed. The task of purchasing treasury bonds and repaying loans has progressed fairly smoothly in various localities and units. Successes have also been made in strengthening market control, cracking down on speculation and profiteering, banning wanton felling of forests and correcting the practice of indiscriminately distributing bonuses. Social order has made an impressive turn for the better. In short, like that of the rest of the country, the situation in our province is developing favorably. However, in terms of our work for the whole year, we can only say that we just made a relatively good start. We must not overestimate our achievement. There are still various degrees of understanding among our leadership at various levels and among the cadres. In some instances there is still muddled understanding, which should be clarified through serious and deepened study.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: Our next step is to further seriously study and understand the guidelines of the central work conference, launch an extensive and deepened mobilization drive among our cadres and people to strengthen and develop political stability and unity, work with determination and with one heart to carry out measures for further economic readjustment and strive to develop industry and agriculture in order to fulfill this year's national economic plans and our tasks in various other fields.

2. Further deepen the study of the guidelines of the central work conference, eliminate the erroneous "leftist" influence and heighten consciousness in upholding the four fundamental principles.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: The "leftist" errors were the main errors of our economic work during the last 20 years and more. No front, locality, unit or person was immune from such errors: the only difference is in the extent and seriousness of their errors and in how long it took them to become aware of the errors. Therefore everyone should seriously study and draw on past lessons and experience. But this does not mean that everyone should undergo an investigation or a test.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: Leading comrades on all fronts and in all areas, first of all provincial, municipal, prefectural and county leading comrades, should observe the influence of "leftist" errors on the national economy, admit that they have been affected by this influence and take the lead in emancipating their minds. Comrade Zhao Ziyang has made a highly generalized exposition of these errors, pointing out that the "leftist" errors in our policy on economic construction are: aiming for high targets, high accumulation and quick results, overemphasizing capital construction, neglecting production and low efficiency: that the "leftist" errors in our economic policy are that the interests of the state, the collective and the individual are not taken into consideration while people's consumption is one-sidedly emphasized, and that the "leftist" errors in our economic structure are that power is overcentralized and everyone is sharing the "big bowl of rice," thus restricting the enthusiasm and initiative of enterprises and workers and causing an economic standstill. As a result, the development of the economy has lost its vigor and flexibility.

The "leftist" errors in the three fields mentioned above were completely eliminated from the thought guiding our party at the recent work conference of the party's Central Committee. We ask that all comrades have a comparatively comprehensive understanding of the overall situation, a thorough understanding of the various aspects of the imbalance in the national economy and stand on a high point and look farther ahead and think more thoroughly. In this way they will have a more comprehensive and deeper understanding of the party's line, principles and policies laid down at the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the guidelines of the recent work conference of the party Central Committee, know why they must do this and not that and why this policy and not that policy has been adopted.

Of course, we must realize that some problems have cropped up in the course of further eliminating confusion and improving order and promoting economic development in the past few years, but this is a minor thing because some of the problems have been solved or are being solved. Those who hold the view that these problems have been caused by the line, principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee are very wrong. The recent work conference of the party Central Committee was a continuation and development of the spirit of the third plenary session; it was not opposed to the third plenary session, nor was it held to find fault with the third plenary session.

On the basis of extensively circulating and disseminating the documents of the party Central Committee, it is necessary to take into account what the masses of cadres and people are now thinking, organize vivid and effective study and discussions of the documents, organize propaganda groups to explain the documents and make efforts to expand study step by step. To do this party committees at all levels must work out a concrete plan; rely on the role played by mass organizations such as organizations of workers, peasants, youths, women and militia; conduct propaganda and deepgoing education among the masses; conduct vivid education on the current situation in conjunction with the history of the 31 years since the founding of new China; conduct deepgoing education on the party's line, principles and policies and on the four basic principles; guide the masses of party members and people to better understand, through their own experiences, the line of the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, and make them understand fully that in readjusting the national economy, it is necessary to resolutely obey the centralized and unified command of the party Central Committee and that the most fundamental thing is to try by every means to increase industrial and agricultural production.

We must not only try our best to increase and support industrial and agricultural production but also do our duty in safeguarding stability and unity, transforming the general mood of society and building a spiritual civilization. We must continue to implement the "Guiding Principles of Inner-Party Political Life" and document No 5 issued by the party Central Committee this year, improve party work style and strengthen and improve party leadership. Propaganda through the press and literary and art work is very important. Under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP Committee, propaganda and literary and art departments have made progress in studying and implementing the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee. The study of the guidelines should be continued. We must make greater contributions to achieving socialist modernization and building a spiritual civilization.

3. Integrate readjustment and reform in a still better way and try every means to increase industrial and agricultural production.

Generally speaking, the requirements for readjusting the economy consist of two aspects: What should be retrenched should be sufficiently retrenched and what should be advanced should be actively advanced. Efforts should be concentrated on grasping the latter. Judging from the results in the first quarter, especially in January and February, industrial production has been very disappointing. Although it registered an increase over that of the same period last year, it is still far from the requirement for this year's planned growth rate.

We must boost industrial production in April and use the increase in production in the second quarter to make up for losses in the first quarter so as to ensure that the half-yearly production meets or surpasses the requirement for this year's planned growth rate, thereby realizing this year's planned growth rate of 8 percent. However, efforts should be made to achieve a growth rate of 10 percent. We must try every means to organize the supply of raw materials, strive to promote the sale of products and ensure the smooth progress in industrial production. To achieve this aim, we must do a good job in communication and transport work and ensure the supply and smooth flow of commodities.

In dealing with industrial reorganization and economic integration, Comrade Chen Pixian said: It is necessary to produce products needed by the people and to vigorously advance industrial reorganization and economic integration. This is a major measure in developing industrial production, especially light industrial production. The provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government have recently discussed this work several times, holding that we must break through all barriers, create favorable conditions and quicken our pace in this respect. If we were not determined to take effective measures in this regard, it would affect industrial readjustment and development, especially the fulfillment of the industrial production tasks for this year.

In the readjustment period, restructuring must be subordinate and conducive to readjustment. It is correct to carry out restructuring steadily, accurately and in a planned way. However, restructuring measures that are considered accurate from practical experience should be implemented resolutely and vigorously. Some people set readjustment against restructuring, holding that to readjust means to stop restructuring and to back-track. Such ideas must be cleared up.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: In advancing industrial reorganization and integration, the provincial party committee is determined to break through all barriers, create favorable conditions and quicken our pace. At the same time, it calls on all people to be activists in carrying out this major task, not to be barriers in this regard. To perform this task well, Comrade Chen Pixian expressed the following views:

First, resolutely do away with the idea of running "big and all-embracing" or "small but all-embracing" enterprises and resolutely smash the restrictions created by barriers separating different departments, districts and systems of ownership. Everything should be done with a view to increasing production and income and satisfying social needs.

Second, use economic means to make economic interests function as a lever in creating the necessary conditions for reorganization and integration.

Third, concentrate on and ensure the success of industrial reorganization and integration in the six municipalities directly under the provincial authority, especially in Wuhan Municipality. Wuhan Municipality recently did extensive studies in this regard and came up with a preliminary plan. A leading comrade of the central authorities commented on the plan after seeing it: You should take prompt action and organize people to implement the plan. The principles of industrial reorganization and integration also apply to industries run by prefectures, counties, communes and brigades. Prefectural and county party committees should carry out industrial reorganization and integration in planned and systematic ways according to their own conditions.

Fourth, conscientiously sum up, exchange and popularize experiences. All localities and enterprises should conscientiously learn from Shanghai's advanced experiences and encourage people to gain fresh experiences.

Fifth, closely integrate the work of innovating, transforming and tapping potential with the work of reorganizing and integrating. Scientific research should aid innovation, transformation and tapping potential by enterprises. The achievements already made in scientific research should be used in production.

In dealing with agricultural production, Comrade Chen Pixian said: Now is the busy season of spring farming. All prefectural and county party committees should devote their main energies to spring farming. All trades and cities should use their organizations set up to combat serious drought in 1978 to support agriculture continuously, vigorously and in a planned way. We must make vigorous efforts to reap an all-round good harvest.

In agriculture, we should firmly grasp grain production, on the one hand, and pay close attention to developing a diversified economy, on the other. In view of the exceptionally serious natural disasters last year, we stress that first priority should be given to grain production this year. Only in this way will we be able to gain the initiative. Of course, we must not for a moment relax our efforts to develop a diversified economy. We should make full use of mountain slopes, bodies of water and four sides [house side, village side, roadside and waterside] to vigorously develop a diversified economy. We must especially develop aquatic products, forestry, special local products and domestic animals and fowl, which are still weak links in the diversified economy.

4. Do financial and trade work better to promote the development of industrial and agricultural production and the national economy as a whole.

After stressing the role and status of financial and trade work in developing the national economy and affirming the tremendous achievements of the finance and trade departments in the province, Comrade Chen Pixian pointed out: Since financial and trade work has also been influenced by leftism, this work should be put in better order.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: The financial and trade, industrial and agricultural fronts should support one another in work. Now is the busy farming season. The finance and trade departments should give highest priority to supporting agriculture in order to reap a good harvest. Proper arrangements must be made for the livelihood of the people in the rural areas in order to ensure that no problems arise in this regard and that production is promoted.

Supporting industry, the finance and trade departments should first help the industrial departments readjust their structure in order to promote the development of light industry. At the same time the industrial and agricultural fronts should also give vigorous support to financial and trade work. The finance and trade departments should link the reform of the industrial and agricultural structures closely with their own restructuring and regard the reform of the industrial and agricultural structures as one of their own tasks. They should vigorously support the reform of the industrial and agricultural structures. At the same time they should make the reform of the industrial and agricultural structures and their own restructuring promote each other.

Since we lack experience in this regard, we should assume a positive attitude toward pilot projects and support them. We should help people sum up experiences in carrying out pilot projects in order to make these projects successful. We should not readily reject or criticize these pilot projects. On the other hand, we should not hastily popularize pilot projects before we gain ripe experience in this regard.

The finance and trade departments should make proper arrangements for market supplies and continue to stabilize market prices in order to better serve the people in daily life. They should gain fresh experience in carrying out their work flexibly but not in a disorderly way and in exercising control which is not overly rigid. In this way we will be able to develop the urban and rural economies flexibly yet not in a disorderly way.

Our province abounds with natural resources for producing products for export. We should produce more marketable products for the international market and try in every possible way to fulfill this year's foreign trade plan.

Comrade Chen Pixian stressed: The finance and trade departments must step up ideological and political work. They must educate the broad masses of cadres, workers and staff members to firmly follow the orientation of socialist management, to resolutely overcome the practices of "official-merchants," to firmly resist and oppose the concept and practice of capitalist management, to promote decorum and courtesy, to lay down a service pledge and to truly revive and carry forward tradition in socialist financial and trade work.

A very small number of proven grafters, embezzlers, speculators and profiteers must be seriously dealt with in time according to their individual cases. Those who have committed crimes should be referred to judicial departments for handling according to law.

HUBEI URGES SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION AMONG PLA

OW030842 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and the political department under the provincial military district recently issued a joint circular on launching activities to educate the militiamen throughout the province in spiritual civilization. The circular calls on the propaganda and people's armed forces departments in all localities to extensively publicize the campaign to promote decorum and courtesy with "five stresses" and "four beauties."

The circular stresses that all localities must take the implementation of the general political department's call for learning from Lei Feng, fostering new habits and acting as vanguards in building spiritual civilization as an important task in militia building. The propaganda and people's armed forces departments of all localities must work out feasible measures to conduct propaganda and education well and promote activities well to effectively carry out militia building.

The circular calls on all militiamen in the province to strive to act as good Lei Feng-type militiamen. Every militiaman, while working hard in self-cultivation, must also carry out family and youth education well and maintain social order to make new contributions to the four modernizations.

SUPERSIZE BABY BORN TO PEASANT FAMILY IN HUBEI

OW061222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--An extraordinarily big baby boy, 2 years and 8 months old, of Hubei Province, central China, weighs 40.5 kilograms and is 94 centimeter tall, according to a "health news" report. The baby's head circumference is 56 centimeters and his chest circumference 90 centimeters.

A 1975 survey on child growth in nine China provinces and municipalities showed that baby boys 2.5 to 3 years old weigh an average of 12.41 kilograms and are 87.7 centimeters tall. Their head circumference is 48.6 centimeters and chest circumference 49.8 centimeters.

The baby born May 23, 1978 to a peasant family in Qingshan commune, Yunxian County, weighed 6.75 kilograms at birth. One month later, his weight increased to 12 kilograms. The baby, Jin Rui, has a good appetite, the report said. In addition to being breast-fed by his mother, he took four meals of porridge a day shortly after his birth. Now he eats one kilogram of staple food every day.

A recent physical checkup by the county hospital shows that Jin Rui's limbs are in proportion to his trunk. His intelligence is similar to that of other babies his age. No other abnormality was found, the report said.

Meanwhile, the March issue of CHINA RECONSTRUCTS published a photograph showing a 5-year-old boy Liu Debiao (born April 14, 1975), who lives on a commune in Xinghua County, Jiangsu Province, is as tall as a 14-year-old boy beside him. Measuring 1.47 meters in height and weighing 41.5 kilograms Liu Debiao can carry a man weighing 65 kilograms on his back for over 100 meters, the magazine said. He eats a great deal and doctors are trying to find out if there is any other cause for his growth.

HUBEI ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON PIG RAISING PROBLEMS

OW050137 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The Hubei Provincial People's Government recently issued a directive on solving certain pig raising problems.

The directive points out: Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, this province has made relatively good progress in promoting pig raising. However, in recent months, we have seen a decrease in pig raising; particularly the number of sows is much lower. The People's Government at various levels must promptly take effective measures to conscientiously solve this problem.

The directive asks various localities to fully implement the policy of encouraging commune members to engage in family pig raising and in the meantime actively develop collective pig raising. It is necessary to encourage pig raising by individual commune members and actively help them raise sows. It is necessary to fix tasks, work points and rewards when encouraging individual commune members to raise pigs and accumulate manure. It is also necessary to consolidate and further promote collective pig raising. Particular attention should be paid to running the production teams' pig raising farms well and to establishing and perfecting the system of fixed responsibility in connection with production and the five fixed norms and rewards.

The directive asks various localities to effectively solve the problem of fodder and the allocation of fodder-producing land for commune members in pig raising. For commune members who have not been allocated fodder-producing land, it is necessary to issue fodder to them; for commune members who do not have adequate fodder-producing land, it is necessary to issue some fodder to make up their deficiency. In areas where grain production decreased as a result of natural disasters, it is necessary to store sufficient grain for seed purposes and human consumption. It is also necessary to arrange to obtain fodder for pig raising. If this cannot be done now, it is necessary to make a clear announcement that fodder will be given to them after summer harvest. The commune members should be encouraged to find fodder sources.

The directive reiterates that in procuring pigs, it is necessary to implement the procurement policy and firmly make good the promise of rewards. The commercial departments should facilitate the sale of pigs by the masses and promptly issue earnest money in contracting for the procurement of pigs. They should help the rural units and individual commune members solve their fund shortage problem.

While vigorously promoting pig raising, various localities should also fully use grassland and hills and actively raise other animals, including cattle, goats, rabbits, poultry and bees. The directive also asks various localities to strengthen the work of preventing animal disease.

HUBEI SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE ENDS

OW031153 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The Hubei provincial work conference on science and technology closed on the afternoon of 1 April. It conscientiously readjusted the provincial scientific and technological development principle, based on the current situation, so that science and technology will still better fit and promote national economic development in the province.

The conference proposed that science-technology work must correspond to the readjustment of the national economy. At present, the principal task of the province's science-technology work is to eliminate those leftist ideas, which neither proceed from reality nor pay attention to economic effects, but unilaterally emphasize raising standards, so that science-technology work will be closely linked with production and construction and the people's livelihood.

It is necessary to vigorously strengthen research and development of production skills which have a great effect on, and are extensively used in, economic construction. It is necessary to pay close attention to market needs and economic effects, and grasp well those scientific research items which need relatively less investment, produce desired results rapidly and will obviously gain. It is necessary to adapt to local conditions and do the work of importing, development and popularization well so that new skills and new achievements at home and abroad will be rapidly applied in the province. In addition to grasping the present tasks well, all localities should bring their own strong points into full play and make proper arrangements for certain long-term development plans so that scientific research will be ahead of production.

The conference readjusted future scientific research items based on the provincial science-technology development principle. The first 1981 provincial scientific research plan includes 187 items, placing emphasis on agriculture, the light and textile industries and energy. In agriculture, emphasis has been placed on the items which will have their own characteristics and will play an exemplary role, such as the survey and (?division) of agricultural natural resources, the cultivation of new early and middle-season high-yield, fine-quality and disease-resistant rice and cotton seeds, the development and use of aquatic natural resources, and the research and development of fine-quality [word indistinct] and livestock. In the light and textile industries, emphasis has been placed on research of many daily consumer goods, such as new-style women's wristwatches, multipurpose sewing machines, family washing machines, all-weather cloth shoes and [word indistinct] plastic wrapping tapes. In energy, 1981 scientific research will place emphasis on energy-conserving skills and the research and development of hydraulic energy resources. The conference also made proper arrangements for scientific research in construction engineering, construction materials, communications, the chemical industry, electronics, environmental protection and planned parenthood.

Han Ningfu, governor of Hubei, was present and listened to the participants' views and suggestions. In his speech, Han Ningfu stressed that the governments at various levels should pay attention to science-technology work and put it on their agenda. It is necessary to explain, with facts, the importance of the work, so that people will genuinely believe that science and technology are playing an important role in socialist construction.

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

Work in 1981

OW031003 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 CMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] According to a report filed by our station reporter, the Eighth Session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary meeting this afternoon. The meeting heard a summary by (Zhao Shifang), deputy director of the General Office for the provincial Election Committee, who was entrusted by the provincial election committee to report on the work of holding direct county-level elections in Hunan. It also heard explanations by (Li Qiang), secretary general of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the major points of the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in 1981.

Comrade (Li Qiang) said: In order to meet the requirements of socialist modernization, we must quicken our pace in strengthening legislation work in various localities. From now on, we must pay attention to studying and formulating local laws and regulations as follows:

1. Work out details for the implementation of the national laws in the province.
2. Start to work out local laws and regulations.
3. Help minority nationality autonomous prefectures and counties work out rules and regulations and submit them to the national NPC Standing Committee for final approval.

4. Request the provincial People's Government to review rules and regulations adopted by the former provincial People's Government, the former provincial People's Council and the former provincial Revolutionary Committee, on the basis of the pressing needs in our work, those rules and regulations which are applicable or basically applicable. We must revise and submit to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee for discussion and approval so that they will be repromulgated and put into practice as formal, local laws and regulations.

(Li Qiang) said: In order to smoothly develop the work of readjusting the national economy in the province, we must pay attention to investment; stop, close, amalgamate or convert some enterprises; and conduct investigations and study, in a planned manner, on important issues in the province such as market commodity prices social order, production safety, teachers' status and minority affairs. We must listen to briefings from various departments concerned, make decisions and adopt resolutions on these matters after detailed discussions. We must pay particular attention to issues which concern people most, such as commodity prices, social order and so on.

(Wu Zhiguang), vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Responsible persons of departments concerned and the standing committees of all prefectural, county and city people's congresses were present as observers.

Resolutions, Close of Session

OW050132 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] After 5 days the Eighth Session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee successfully closed this afternoon.

In the past few days, the Standing Committee members seriously examined the work reports made by Vice Governor Cao Wenju and Director of Provincial Public Security Department (Tang Ruiting) and a draft outline of the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in 1981 and put forward many good opinions and suggestions. At the plenary meeting this afternoon, a resolution on further strengthening public security was adopted.

The resolution says: In the past year or so, departments concerned have done a great deal of work in strengthening public security. Public security has improved as a whole and social order is basically stable. However, at present certain public security problems are still quite pronounced and strengthening public security remains an arduous task. If necessary, people's governments at various levels may issue circulars or notices according to the stipulations of relevant laws. Public security and judicial departments should fully mobilize and rely on the masses, bring into play the forces in all circles, link cities with rural areas, combine efforts of people inside and outside of these organizations and continue to strengthen public security in a comprehensive way. Public security organs should pay serious attention to investigating and cracking criminal cases, closely cooperate with people's procuratorates and people's courts at various levels and strike at all kinds of criminals accurately and promptly. It is necessary to act strictly according to law and resolutely punish counterrevolutionaries, robbers, rapists, thieves and other criminal offenders seriously undermining social order.

The meeting adopted a resolution on a summarizing report on the county-level direct election in Hunan Province. The resolution says: As the work of the recent county-level direct elections in the entire province is by and large completed, it is decided to dissolve the Hunan Provincial Election Commission as of this day.

The meeting also approved a number of appointments and dismissals.

Qi Shouliang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over this afternoon's plenary meeting. Present at the meeting were Guo Sen, Yin Ziming, Wang Hanfu, Tao Zhiyue, (Wu Zhiyuan), Kong Anmin, Shi Bangzhi and Chen Xinmin, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Miao Jiefu, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Ma Chunyi, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible persons of departments concerned and responsible persons of standing committees of prefectural, municipal and county people's congresses attended the meeting as observers.

HUNAN PEASANTS DESTROY CROPS, HOUSES DURING DISPUTE

OW051859 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Since mid-February, (Zhang Yixiong) and others of the (Dasuan) production brigade of the (Qiaotouhe) commune, Lianyuan County, have encouraged more than 2,000 members of the (Zhang) clan in four nearby communes to willfully make trouble at the (Weixing) production team of the (Hongqiao) brigade under the (Qiaotouhe) commune under the guise of paying respects to their ancestors at their tombs. Waving banners, dancing the dragon dance and with hoes and clubs in their hands, they wantonly sabotaged production; destroyed public property; trod on and uprooted over 4 mu of vegetables, rape and wheat buds; cut down more than 200 large and small trees; destroyed enclosing walls and damaged commune members' houses. Thus, they caused losses totaling more than 1,600 yuan.

After the incident, the judicial and public security departments in Lianyuan County repeatedly investigated the incident and verified its evidence. These departments held that it was a serious case of gathering together feudal and clan forces to disrupt social order and that it had a very bad influence.

To maintain social order and ensure the smooth development of spring farming, the Lianyuan County Public Security Bureau punished in accordance with the relevant provisions of the NPC criminal law the ringleaders who had created the dispute over graveyards and mountains. The leading troublemaker, (Zhang Yixiong), was arrested on 1 April in order to investigate his responsibility for the crime. Disciplinary sanctions were taken against (Zhang Zonglie), (Zhang Jichun), (Zhang Guozong) and others who had colluded with (Zhang Yixiong) in causing trouble. They were punished by being taken into custody.

Concerning the above report, the station editor's note says: It is traditional for the Chinese people to pay respects to their ancestors at their tombs during the Qingming festival. On this occasion, people cherish the memory of revolutionary martyrs who had great achievements and pay respects to them at their tombs. This is a way of conducting education in the revolutionary traditions. In addition, it is also beyond reproach that the broad masses, cherishing the memory of their ancestors, individually pay respects to their ancestors at their tombs.

However, a few people in some parts of our province have now engaged in feudal, clannish and superstitious activities in a big way and have created disputes over graveyards and mountains in the name of paying respects to their ancestors at their tombs during the Qingming festival. This is absolutely impermissible. This matter merits close attention by people in all localities. This is because creating disputes over graveyards and mountains, wantonly destroying crops and forests and willfully damaging irrigation, other farm facilities, residential houses and other buildings cause unnecessary damage to state and collective property. In addition, a dispute over graveyards and mountains might also touch off a fight--involving weapons--between groups of people, which will endanger people's lives. It also might disrupt social order and undermine the political situation of stability and unity. Now is the busy season of spring farming. At this time, spring farming is bound to be affected by disputes over graveyards and mountains in which hundreds or thousands of people are involved.

Therefore, all localities must draw a lesson from the serious consequences of the dispute over graveyards and mountains created by (Zhang Yixiong) and others under the guise of paying respects to their ancestors at their tombs. They must grasp the symptoms of disputes over graveyards and mountains and do a good job of political and ideological work in order to prevent such disputes and to ensure that spring farming is done smoothly.

INDUSTRY, TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE HELD IN HUNAN

OW050455 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] On the morning of 3 April, the provincial People's Government held a provincial telephone conference on industry and transportation, calling on the masses of staff and workers on the industrial and transportation front to launch widespread activities to increase production and practice economy and to increase income and reduce expenditures, centering on readjustment and aiming at increasing economic results, go all out, make greater contributions, push industrial production upward in the second quarter and strive to fulfill one-half of the year's production tasks at the end of the first half of the year.

Vice Governor Liu Fusheng presided over the telephone conference; Vice Governor Zhou Zheng spoke at the conference.

The conference first analyzed the industrial and transportation production situation in the first quarter, pointing out: The production situation in the first quarter was good as a whole. Of the 16 prefectures and municipalities, 12 showed increases over the same period last year. Of the nine provincial industrial and transportation departments and bureaus, the textile, electronics, light industry, medical and pharmaceutical, power and chemical industry bureaus showed increases over the same period last year. Half of the 80 major products fulfilled output plans on schedule, of 26 major textile and light industrial products, 19 showed increases over the same period last year.

However, because the state- and province-owned enterprises in the machine building and other fields mostly dropped in production, industrial output and economic results of the province as a whole were rather unsatisfactory.

The conference pointed out: Leadership at all levels should continue to study the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee, make conscious efforts to eliminate the "left" influence, overcome the tendency to wait, to fear difficulty and the slack mood, boldly carry out readjustments and do a good job in production now. We must not stop advancing and accelerating and must not be afraid of seeking high output and output value because of the stress on readjustment and on eliminating the influence of "left" thinking.

The conference stressed: We must pay attention to increasing consumer goods production and attach strategic importance to it. In the second quarter, we should make still greater efforts to increase textile and light industrial production. In the second quarter, we should go full steam ahead to produce goods, particularly commodities for summer use, which are in demand and raw materials which are available.

The metallurgical, machine building, defense, chemical and other industries should adapt themselves to serving agriculture and the textile and light industries, not only to carry out technical innovations and provide up-to-standard raw and semifinished materials, but to organize joint efforts and cooperation to produce consumer goods demanded by the market.

The second quarter is the peak season in the production of support-agriculture products. The conference called on factories producing chemical fertilizers, insecticides, agricultural machines, agricultural implements and other goods serving the needs of agriculture to lose no time and race forward to meet the requirements of agricultural production in good time.

The conference stressed: Energy supply is rather tight this year in our province. Continuing to do a good job in producing and saving energy remains a key to doing a good job in industrial and agricultural production in our province. The coal and power departments should strive to tap potential capacities, overfulfill production plans and make greater contributions. Communications and transport departments should strengthen management of the transportation market, insuring the transportation of important materials, such as coal, goods produced to support agriculture, textile and light industrial products, export commodities and so forth.

HUNAN RADIO: LOOK INTO PRACTICAL TO REMOVE LEFTISM

OWO21123 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "In Eliminating 'Leftist' Thinking, It Is Imperative To Pay Attention to the Practical Situation"]

[Text] At present efforts are being made in all localities of the province to study and implement the guidelines of the party Central Committee work conference and to eliminate "leftist" thinking. What should we do in order to carry out the task of eliminating "leftist" thinking in depth? A very important thing is to link it with the practical situation of our work and thinking. Linking theory with practice represents a fine style of work which our party has consistently advocated. Today when we are eliminating "leftist" thinking, we should carry forward this style of work.

Since we have worked and lived for a long time under the guidance of "leftist" thinking, every unit and comrade is subject to some "leftist" influence. Only by paying attention to the practical situation of work and thinking in eliminating "leftist" ideas is it possible to further discern the manifestations and harmful effects of "leftist" things in various units, to completely eliminate their influence, to gain experience and draw lessons, to straighten our guiding ideology and to conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies established since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Only in this way can we do a still better job in all fields of work.

Now a tendency worth attention is that some people merely talk in generalities rather than look into their practical situation in eliminating the influence of "leftist" thinking. In their opinion, they came from the upper level, and their problem, if any, is only concerned with the implementation of instructions. They think that they themselves have nothing "leftist" to be eliminated. If this kind of opinion is not corrected, it will be impossible for them to conscientiously eliminate "leftist" things. We should see that for a long time our comrades have either deliberately or unconsciously accepted and implemented "leftist" things and even given them free rein in some areas. Is there really no "leftist" influence in these comrades' minds? Even now some comrades fail to understand the party's line, principles and policies established since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, still like the previous style of leadership--that is, leading people to make all-out criticism to push their work--and are accustomed to the practice of putting everything on an equal basis. They are not enthusiastic about the various systems of responsibility in production or even do something against these systems. They impose unreasonable restrictions on commune members' household sideline production and arbitrarily interfere in village fairs. All this indicates that there is still a very deep "leftist" influence. The opinion that there is nothing "leftist" to be eliminated actually indicates that these comrades are afraid of effects on them arising from the task of eliminating "leftist" thinking, or that they are so accustomed to "leftist" things that they are unable to see them. We should earnestly summarize experience and draw lessons, deeply understand the harmful effects of "leftist" things and conscientiously eliminate the influence of "leftist" thinking by paying attention to the practical situation so as to free ourselves from the "leftist" yoke.

There is another muddled idea that has to be overcome. Some comrades hold that linking the task of eliminating "leftist" thinking with the practical situation is to review past accounts. This, they say, would cause people to argue about who is right and who is wrong and thus would adversely affect our unity. It should be pointed out that linking the task of eliminating "leftist" thinking with the practical situation is aimed at summarizing experiences, drawing lessons, eliminating the pernicious influence of "leftist" thinking, and straightening our ideological line to do a still better job in implementing the party's line and policies. The purpose is not to pin down an individual's responsibility in work. How can this be regarded as something to review past accounts? How can this cause people to argue about who is right and who is wrong, thus adversely affecting our unity? While studying the guidelines of the party Central Committee work conference, leaders of many units have tried to eliminate "leftist" thinking by looking into the practical situation of their work and thinking, summarizing experience and drawing lessons. In doing this, they have not argued about who is right and who is wrong and have not adversely affected their unity. Instead, they have achieved unified thinking and understanding and raised their awareness of implementing the party's line and policies. This is very good proof.

HUNAN PARTY MEETING ON ELIMINATING LEFTISM VIEWED

0070105 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Report by station correspondent (Long Baosheng): The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee 17-27 March to eliminate the influence of leftist ideas, to summarize experiences and lessons and to raise the participants' consciousness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

Those attending the enlarged meeting included the secretaries of various prefectural and municipal party committees and responsible comrades of units at or above the bureau level directly under the provincial authority.

At the meeting, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech on the major manifestations and harm of leftist mistakes and on how to draw lessons from these experiences. On behalf of the provincial party committee, he took the responsibility for these mistakes.

A democratic atmosphere prevailed at the meeting. Out of their love and concern for the provincial party committee and with a serious and responsible attitude, comrades at the meeting helped the provincial party committee correct its leftist mistakes in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. They also conscientiously eliminated any leftist ideas of their own.

They held that leftist ideas have not been correct in Hunan for a long time mainly because people have been confused theoretically, have had lingering fears in their minds and have been accustomed to these ideas in work. As a result, they have habitually considered questions from the leftist point of view and have habitually done their work with leftist methods.

They cited a host of facts to analyze a large number of frameups and false and wrong cases cooked up according to leftist ideas. Following the downfall of the gang of four, a new campaign for a personality cult was started under the influence of the "two whatevers." Full of worries and fears, the provincial party committee failed to actively organize discussions on the criterion of truth. Thus, it missed a good opportunity to eliminate leftist ideas. This has affected the emancipation of minds by leading cadres at various levels and the masses and has caused losses in provincial work in various fields, which could have been avoided.

A major leftist manifestation in economic work is that the provincial party committee did not advocate the systems of responsibility in rice production and pay according to output. Industrially, the provincial party committee continued to blindly develop about five small industries and commune- and brigade-run enterprises with poor economic results. These industries and enterprises competed with one another for raw materials and their products found no markets. This has increased our difficulties in economic readjustment.

Without mincing words, those attending the meeting also made a number of criticisms against the provincial party committee and came up with a number of reasonable suggestions on how to do a better job of economic readjustment, how to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, how to strengthen and improve party leadership and how to improve party style.

The meeting stressed: The stress of eliminating leftist ideas should be placed on leading bodies, mainly those at or above the county level. Leftist ideas should be eliminated through education conducted according to actual conditions. One should conscientiously eliminate one's leftist ideas by reviewing history and summarizing one's work. However, self-criticism is not required to be made at each level, nor is everyone required to pass this test.

The meeting called on various areas and units to effectively grasp the elimination of leftist ideas as a major task in order to greatly improve themselves ideologically, to greatly improve their work style and to carry out Hunan's work better.

HUNAN URGES PROTECTION OF WIRE BROADCASTING NETWORK

OW070215 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Recently, the Hunan Provincial Public Security Department and the provincial Broadcasting Bureau issued a joint public notice on better protecting wire broadcasting lines.

The public notice pointed out: Wire broadcasting is a vital component of our country's broadcasting enterprise and an important weapon in our party's ideopolitical work. It is responsible for relaying the major programs of central and provincial broadcasting stations. It can swiftly and extensively publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the socialist spiritual civilization, report news, transmit government decrees and conduct cultural and scientific education among people in urban and rural areas throughout the province. Wire broadcasting, therefore, is not only an important tool for the local party committees and people's governments to guide work and production and to provide cultural knowledge and entertainment to the people but also public property of the state and the people.

The public notice stressed that it is the responsibility of the public security department, the broadcasting department, party organs and people's governments at all levels, the broad masses of cadres, staff members and workers and commune members to keep the lines protected and uninterrupted. The broadcasting departments and the public security organs concerned have the right to pinpoint responsibilities and file charges against anyone who uses broadcast facilities without the approval of the broadcasting departments and who in so doing damages the lines. Offenders may be charged according to the nature of the damages incurred and the gravity of the offense and punished according to the PRC Criminal Law, the public security regulations and the technical standards and technical control procedures governing rural wire broadcasting. Punishments may be in the form of payment for compensation, fines, administrative detention or even prosecution according to the law.

SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG STRESSES PLENARY SESSION LINE

HK080222 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Report on article by Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong: "Unswervingly Continue To Implement the Line, Principles and Policies Established Since the Third Plenary Session" published in issue No 4 of ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE], a magazine sponsored by the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee]

[Text] The article stresses that the Central Committee's line, principles and policies established since the third plenary session are correct, consistent and are gradually being perfected and constantly developing. There has been no change in the basic principles and policies. The current readjustment is a continuation and development of the correct principles and policies established since the third plenary session, and a further implementation of the guiding ideology of the session in seeking truth from facts and correcting leftist errors.

The article demands that all party members and leading cadres at all levels continue to consciously take a serious attitude toward the party's policies, unswervingly continue to implement all the effective and practical principles, policies and measures stipulated since the third plenary session, and eliminate the masses' worries about frequent policy changes. The party and government leading organs at all levels must do their work in a very cautious and meticulous way, to avoid as far as possible various deviations which might arise in the course of carrying out the policies. In this way we will certainly be able to consolidate and develop the excellent political and economic situation.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI VISITS CHENGDU PAINTERS

HK080224 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Summary] According to CHENGDU RIBAO, Vice Premier Fang Yi visited a number of old painters in the Chengdu Academy of Art on 5 April. He was accompanied by Yang Chao, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, and Mi Jianshu, first secretary of the Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Chengdu.

SICHUAN EXPANDS AREAS OF PEASANTS' PRIVATE PLOTS

HK080246 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpts] In the past year and more Sichuan has expanded the area of peasants' private plots by over 3.3 million mu. This has effectively stimulated the development and prosperity of the rural economy. The peasants said happily: This policy measure has enlivened the rural economy, increased output of agricultural and sideline products, and raised peasant income standards. It benefits three parties--the state, the masses, and the collective. At present, while doing a good job in collective production, the peasants are meticulously cultivating their private plots and striving for an increase in both collective and household income.

The policy on appropriately expanding peasants' private plots was decided on by the provincial CCP Committee in November 1979 after criticizing in depth the influence of leftist ideology. It has been implemented throughout the province. According to surveys done by the provincial Statistics Bureau, output of grain and industrial crops on private plots last year showed a big increase over 1979. Grain production rose by over 1.3 billion jin and oil-bearing crops by over 150 percent.

The advantages of expanding the peasants' private plots have now been shown in five aspects as a result of more than 1 year of practice:

1. Occupations have been provided for large numbers of auxiliary laborers. In recent years the institution of various production responsibility systems has greatly increased the peasants' labor attendance rate and labor productivity. About 30 to 40 percent of the labor force is surplus. Most of these surplus laborers are now employed on private plots, where they engage in careful and meticulous cultivation. As a result crop yields on these plots are in general more than double those on the large fields.
2. Diversification has been expanded and the variety of agricultural and sideline products has increased.
3. The technical skills of the peasants are brought into play. Peasants with cultivation experience and special skills can take full advantage of the private plots to plant red pepper, lemons, fennel, *ligusticum wallichii* and other crops that make high technical demands, together with raw materials for developing domestic handicrafts.
4. The peasants' incomes have increased. According to investigations by provincial departments concerned, last year each peasant in the majority of prefectures and counties received on average 70 or 80 jin of grain and a certain amount of oil-bearing crops, sugarcane, and other agricultural and sideline products from his private plot.
5. The measure has helped to alleviate the affects of natural disasters. Wanxian, Fuling, Daxian, Leshan and Yaan Prefectures recorded reduced grain production last year, but the disaster was greatly alleviated because the peasants' private plots were appropriately expanded and the peasants gained many agricultural and sideline products from those plots.

SICHUAN DEPARTMENTS DISCUSS CADRE EDUCATION

HK040326 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The Organization and Propaganda Departments of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee recently proposed opinions on implementing the spirit of the national telephone conference on cadre education held by the central organization and propaganda departments. They demanded that cadre education work in the province center on the readjustment principle and be strengthened and developed in the course of readjustment.

The opinions on implementing the spirit of the conference demanded that in theoretical study it is necessary to follow the central demands and organize the cadres to study Marxist philosophy, political economy, and scientific socialism. This year they should first "study problems of China's socialist economy," and "study Marxist theory on reproduction," compiled by the research office of the central Secretariat. At present it is necessary to do well in studying the documents of the central work conference and seriously appreciate and implement the principle on readjustment and stability.

In specialized training, it is necessary to act in light of the needs of the individual and ensure that the level of professional knowledge of cadres at all levels and of all types takes a step forward from the present basis.

In cultural studies, it is necessary to organize cadres whose cultural level is at or below that of junior secondary graduates to study culture as well as political theory.

The opinions also listed various measures for implementing these basic demands.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON IMPROVING CADRE EDUCATION

HK040329 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Report on 4 April SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Clear Away Leftist ideology and Make a Success of Cadre Education"]

[Excerpts] The article says: To do a good job in cadre education is currently a major cardinal link for unifying the thinking of the whole party, ensuring the smooth progress of readjustment and maintaining the political situation of stability and unity. Strengthening and developing cadre education is an important way to cultivate and forge a cadre force that follows the socialist road and possesses specialized knowledge and skills.

The article says: Our party got a good grasp of cadre education during the early years of party building, the early period of the war of resistance against Japan and throughout the war, and the years after the founding of new China. As a result our cadres were able to comply with the great changes of shifting work from the rural areas to the towns, and from fighting revolutionary war to holding political power and carrying out economic construction. At that time, our cadre education flourished, and a number of specialized and talented people were trained for the party and state. Many comrades have become the experts and leadership backbones in today's modernization drive.

However, after 1957, leftist guiding ideology gradually grew and developed in cadre education. For a long time the chief topic was taking class struggle as the key link; this replaced all-round education for the cadres in political theory, science and culture, and professional skills. There was stress only on redness, but not on expertise. Moreover study of culture and technical skills was criticized as "following the white and expert road." This seriously damaged cadre education.

During the 10-year catastrophe, party and cadre schools were totally disrupted due to sabotage and interference by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and cadre training came to a complete halt. The cause of cadre education was wrecked. As a result 20 years were lost in cadre education and this education is now seriously out of balance with economic development. The levels of political theory, professional knowledge, culture and management of many cadres do not meet the needs of the work they are doing or of the modernization drive. This is a very profound lesson.

The article says: All fronts are now clearing away the influence of leftist ideology. It is also necessary to do this in cadre education, to ensure that this education can be further revived and developed. At present it is first necessary to study the documents of the central work conference. We must clearly understand that strengthening cadre education is an important content of carrying out readjustment, get a clear picture of the important role of cadre education in the modernization drive, and continue to revive and develop cadre education in the course of readjustment. Secondly, we must adopt various ways to run the schools. We must do well in running party schools at all levels and specialized cadre schools, and pay attention to improving the quality and expanding the scale of training.

YUNNAN ISSUES CIRCULAR URGING EFFORTS TO SAVE FUEL

HK040557 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Report: "Strengthen Management, Make Careful Calculations, and Economize Fuel"]

[Text] The Yunnan provincial economics and planning committees recently issued a circular to all provincial committees, offices, and departments (bureaus), and the economics and planning committees of all commissioner's offices, autonomous prefectures and municipalities, demanding that they take immediate action and adopt various methods and measures to continue to promote work to economize petroleum.

The circular said: The gasoline and diesel fuel allocations made by the state to our province this year are respectively 12.2 and 20.8 percent down on the actual consumption of last year, and are roughly at the 1977 levels; the number of motor vehicles in the province has increased by 15,800 over the 1977 figure, while the number of tractors has risen by 20,000. It is therefore imperative to strengthen fuel management, make careful calculations and economize fuel.

The circular pointed out: In fuel allocation this year, it is necessary to resolutely follow the principle of centralized allocation, strict control, the assignment of responsibility for adhering to quotas, and guarantee of supplies for key and priority units. It is necessary to hand over consumption quotas to units and ensure that they receive no more if they exceed those quotas and can retain any surplus they have saved. Departments in charge of work concerning fuel must succeed in controlling fuel allocation, consumption, and economy and strictly ban free trading or resale of fuel at a profit. It is necessary to strictly control the use of vehicles for nonproductive purposes, strengthen management of large and small buses, jeeps and cars and avoid travelling by car where public transportation can be used. People should not travel in cars alone when they can travel collectively. It is strictly forbidden to travel in trucks to tour scenic areas or sweep the graves. Offenders will be educated, warned, fined, or have their fuel quota deducted, according to the seriousness of the case. While continuing to carry out the "provisional regulations on taking vehicles out of service in order to save fuel," the province must take 10,000 vehicles out of service this year and resolutely mothball or break up old and damaged vehicles. Motor vehicles rejected by the PLA can only be used for "cannibalization," and may not be used or restored for use as operational vehicles; local licenses will not be reissued for such vehicles. In addition, beginning in 1981, vehicles arbitrarily bought from other provinces without approval and agreement by the provincial departments concerned will not be registered, nor will the banks pay for them. The circular also demanded that all areas and departments continue to organize popularization of the "technical measures with regard to vehicle motor efficiency and fuel economy at high altitude" and strive to modify 10,000 vehicles, in order to achieve further success in the province's fuel economy effort.

YUNNAN PEASANTS CELEBRATE 'IMPROVED VILLAGE LIFE'

OW080720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Kunming, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--Improved village life is the central theme of a week-long peasant theatrical festival recently held in Kunming, Yunnan Province. More than 350 peasants from all parts of the multi-national province presented 60 performances, including Yunnan opera, songs, dances and other numbers. The items had been selected from 600 performances given by peasants of various nationalities over the winter months.

A wooden-drum dance presented by a group of colorfully costumed boys and girls from Ximeng Autonomous County of the Va nationality drew enthusiastic applause. They captured in song the great enthusiasm of the Va people for production since the new flexible economic policies were instituted. Actually a bumper harvest last year enabled many Va families to gather as much as five tons of food grain, a record in local history.

Peasant Su Wenxiang of Songming County wrote a flower-lantern song and dance piece which is full of humor. It tells of a peasant woman who earns 1,800 yuan in a year. Lest policy changes deprive her of the money, she buries it deep in a rice container, which her husband, always ready to help others, unwittingly gives away to a needy neighbour. The money is finally returned to the peasant woman together with assurances that the policy will not change and that her earnings through labor are definitely her own property.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ATTENDS POLITICAL MEETING

SK080552 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting of prefectural, municipal and county CCP Committee secretaries in charge of political and legal work, urging efforts to implement the guidelines of the central work conference and the provincial CCP Committee work conference, emphasize political stability and the readjustment of social security and attack the sabotaging activities of all criminal and counterrevolutionary elements to ensure a further economic readjustment and greater political stability.

Participants studied the pertinent documents of the central work conference. Comrade (Zhang Ming), deputy leader of the provincial CCP Committee's political and legal work leading group and chairman of the office responsible for political and legal affairs, delivered a report summarizing the work done in 1980 and giving his views on enacting the 1981 work plan. During the meeting, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Wang Luming, and Chen Yuanzhi, heard this report and gave speeches. Comrade Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, gave a summary speech at the meeting. Leading comrades of the provincial public security department, the provincial procuratorate, the provincial People's Court, the provincial Judicial Bureau and the provincial Civil Affairs Bureau also addressed the meeting.

The meeting defined the 1981 central task for the provincial political and legal departments. That task is to comprehensively tackle the problems affecting political stability and the readjustment of social security according to the important principle of the central authorities on achieving further economic readjustment and political stability, mobilize the efforts of the people in all walks of life including people on the political and legal work front, to attack and destroy all counterrevolutionary saboteurs, antiparty and antisocialist elements and archcriminal elements by using the method of attacking and guarding against such elements and [words indistinct], correctly handle all unstable factors to stabilize social order, ensure a normal order in society, production, work, study and the people's daily life and guarantee a smooth advance of further national economic readjustment.

HEILONGJIANG SOYBEAN CROP FACES DIFFICULTIES

SK040857 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Reclamation areas in Heilongjiang Province are striving to plant soybeans on 10 million mu, 40 percent of the province's total soybean acreage. Our reporter (Cui Bin) recently interviewed (Han You), deputy director of the provincial State Farms Bureau, on the status of the province's soybean production.

[Begin recording] [Question] Deputy Director (Han), will you please discuss the state farms' plans for soybean production?

[Answer] Well, this year's general task for state farms in agricultural production is to achieve a total output of 7 billion jin, of which 4 billion will be handed over to the state. Therefore, we must pay continued attention to grain production. Also, we must regard soybean production as a strategic task. We plan to cultivate soybeans on 10 million mu of land and achieve a total output of 2 billion jin.

Many difficulties confront this year's soybean production. The major ones involve waterlogging in eastern areas and drought in western areas [words indistinct] and a shortage of chemical fertilizer. Many farms will be unable to get all the fertilizer they need. Also, the chemical herbicide has not arrived yet and many areas must do without it. Weed control will be a problem. [end recording]

JILIN: WANG ENMAO ADDRESSES 1980 WORK MEETING

SK070555 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Report on "excerpts" of Wang Enmao 17 February speech at Jilin provincial party representatives meeting entitled "Strengthen Party's Leadership and Strive To Fulfill the Principle of Further Readjusting the Economy and Achieving Greater Political Stability"--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Wang Enmao's report is in two parts: 1) a summary of the province's work in 1980 and 2) the tasks for 1981.

In his summary of the 1980 work, Comrade Wang Enmao said: Under the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, party organizations at all levels over the past year have unswervingly implemented the guidelines of documents issued by the party Central Committee, shifted the work focus to economic construction and scored major achievements in all fields through intense work. The province's political and economic situation was very good.

Regarding agriculture, although the province was stricken by serious natural calamities, it reaped a bumper harvest. Output of grain and soybeans was 17.17 billion jin, the fourth highest yielding year since the founding of the PRC. Various procurement tasks were overfulfilled. Cash crops output increased markedly. Forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries were developed. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises, collective sideline production, and commune members' household sideline occupations were developed markedly.

The province's 1980 industrial output value was 13.16 billion yuan, an increase of 5.8 percent over 1979, virtually meeting the target of 6 percent.

In the field of capital construction, construction of major projects accelerated. The 13 state-assigned major projects overfulfilled the annual plan by 10.2 percent. All three major projects which the state had assigned for completion and put into operation in 1980 were completed.

In the field of commerce, compared with 1979, 1980 procurement of commodity goods increased 8.8 percent; sales of commodity goods increased 9.5 percent; the supply of commodity goods increased markedly; and the supply of people's foodstuffs, clothes and consumer goods increased in an all-round way. Pork and sugar were in ample supply.

The province scored outstanding achievements in foreign trade. The annual procurement and export plans were overfulfilled and prefulfilled by 3 months. Commodities procured in the province totaled 470 million yuan, an increase of 50 percent over 1979 and a record high since the PRC's founding.

As for finance and banking, thanks to the implementation of the system of responsibility in revenue and expenditures, various departments at all levels were encouraged to increase production and income and to curtail expenditures. Consequently, financial income increased. Revenue and expenditures were balanced with some surplus.

As far as science, technology, culture, education, public health and sports are concerned, the number of scientific research achievements scored in 1980 was a record. Some 14 matched advanced domestic levels. Teaching standards at primary and middle schools and universities gradually improved. The medical work and the service of public health departments also improved. Meanwhile, new achievements were scored in sports, culture, technology, radio and TV broadcasting, journalism and publishing.

As for people's livelihood, peasants' income from collective distribution was the same as that in 1979, notwithstanding the many natural calamities suffered last year. In many localities, the peasants income even increased. The wages of workers and staff increased 17 per cent over 1979.

The provincial population growth in 1980 declined to 9.65 per thousand, the lowest since the PRC's founding. The 1980 provincial population birth rate was also the lowest since the PRC's founding.

FACTORS 'HARMFUL' TO JILIN'S SPRING FARMING NOTED

SK061249 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Comrade (Xu Tang), chief of the Jilin Provincial Agricultural Office, recently investigated the status of spring farming in Yushu, Jiutai and Dehui Counties and wrote a letter to our station expressing his views on ways to do a good job in spring farming in accordance with this year's new situations and characteristics.

His letter states: Spring farming across the province is very good this year. There are many favorable conditions. Some counties hold that conditions concerning ideology, policies, material supplies and scientific farming are basically good.

However, there are also some factors very harmful to spring farming. First of all, some localities have not eliminated the influence of leftist ideas and lack understanding of the principles and policies adopted by the party since its third plenary session. Some cadres have not implemented what should be implemented for fear of creating confusion. Some commune members have not done what should be done for fear that policies will change. Second, material preparations for spring farming are not perfect in every way. The allocation of funds, chemical fertilizers and other agricultural-oriented material supplies is behind schedule. Some allocated chemical fertilizers are not what the peasants need. Some plastic sheets are of poor quality. Third, the timing of spring sowing will be affected because few fields were plowed last autumn, many seeds have been damaged and manure has not been delivered in time. Fourth, the layer of frozen earth was relatively thin last winter because of heavy snowfall. High temperatures this spring have accelerated not only defrosting of the frozen earth, but also the evaporation of soil moisture content. Therefore, only a little time is left for sowing while there is sufficient moisture in the soil. Moreover, since this year's heavy rains are predicted to occur later than in previous years, drought is very likely during this year's sowing period. Therefore, we should make earlier preparations for combating drought and waterlogging, seize the opportune time to sow, raise the quality of sowing work and ensure that all planted seedlings survive.

LIAONING RADIO REPORTS ON GUO FENG'S ACTIVITIES

Discipline Inspection Speech

SK080449 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial CCP Committee held its second plenary session from 30 March to 6 April. Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the session on firmly and unswervingly implementing the four basic principles, improving the party work style and strengthening the party discipline inspection work.

He said: A basic task of discipline inspection is to improve the party work style, and the emphasis of this task should be placed on the implementation of the four basic principles and the party line, principles and policies. All party members and cadres should vigorously study the guidelines of the party Central Committee conference, conscientiously eliminate leftist ideology, unify all party members' thinking with party lines and heighten their steadfastness and consciousness in implementing the party line to ensure success in carrying out the central principle of further readjusting the economy and achieving greater political stability.

He continued: Discipline inspection departments shoulder a glorious but arduous task in building the party. Therefore, it is necessary to promptly establish and perfect discipline inspection organization to strengthen the leading body of the Discipline Inspection Commission. CCP committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the discipline inspection work. In addition, we must conscientiously study the guidelines of the party Central Committee conference, eliminate leftist ideology through criticism and self-criticism and summarize experiences and lessons in this regard to raise the discipline inspection work to a higher level.

Birth Control Meeting Address

SK061411 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Guo Feng spoke at a recently concluded meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals in family planning work. In his speech Comrade Guo Feng stressed: Since family planning is a long-term task, leaders at all levels must pay great attention to it. Following the reports given by responsible persons of family planning offices across the province, Guo Feng explained various questions arising in their reports.

In answering a question about possible leftist influence in family planning work, Comrade Guo Feng pointed out: Of course there are problems caused by the leftist line, such as certain work measures out of touch with reality and the setting of impossible work targets. According to our family planning principle, the task should be implemented in light of China's conditions and actual situation. If population growth is not controlled, our country will suffer disasters. As for some unjust demands and coercion, there have been shortcomings in certain work methods which should be corrected. However, we must be certain that the leftist line, principles and policy are not being implemented.

Clarifying the doubt currently spread in some areas concerning a change to the principle of limiting a couple to one child, Comrade Guo Feng stated: This principle will never change. This principle will remain unchanged at least until the end of the 1980's. However, it is very possible some measures and policies will be changed if the need arises. But, changes must contribute to birth control work and to the principle of limiting a couple to one child.

In his speech Comrade Guo Feng repeatedly stressed that efforts should be made to strengthen the party's leadership over family planning work. He noted: Family planning is a matter of strategy which must be grasped by the party committees. Committees at or above county level should devote attention to this work at least four times a year. They should be responsible for inspecting and guiding the work, seeking unity in people's thinking, implementing the policy and strengthening ideological and political work. The planning commission, economic commission, agricultural office, the financial office, culture and education office, propaganda departments at all levels and various mass organizations must make family planning work an important part of their work schedule, adopt practical measures and work out ways to engage in two tasks at the same time. This is a matter affecting the entire party. Therefore, various trades, professions and departments should enforce the division of labor and responsibilities and do the work as well as possible. In conclusion, Comrade Guo Feng urged that party committees at all levels study Marxist population theory in the second quarter so as to conduct overall investigation on implementation of birth control policy and resolutely ensure successful fulfillment of the 1981 family planning tasks in our province.

Visit With Professors

SK040259 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] On the evening of 2 April, leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party committee, People's Congress, People's Government and CPPCC Committee including Guo Feng, Huang Oudong, Liu Yiyun, Zhang Qingtai, Zhang Zhiyuan and Zhang Yan visited professors and experts who are gathered to appraise the qualifications of professors and associate professors at 36 institutions of higher education across the province.

Participating in the appraisal work are some 100 noted professors and experts from various academic fields invited by the provincial people's government. The appraisal work began on 23 March. It is the third one in the province since the smashing of the gang of four. Under the leadership of the provincial People's Government, the appraisal meeting has given full play to the role of and equal consideration to the criterion and the reality.

Tree Planting in Shenyang

SK041328 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpt] About 3,000 cadres of the provincial and Shenyang municipal government organs and commanders and soldiers of PLA units stationed in Shenyang planted more than 20,000 trees today along major thoroughfares and squares in Shenyang. They afforested over 100 mu in (Huishan), a scenic spot.

On the square in front of the municipal government, leading comrades of the province, Shenyang Municipality and the Shenyang PLA units, including Guo Feng, Huang Oudong, Chen Puru, Li Tao, Song Guang and Ma Ying, planted 180 young shoots of cherry trees and China fir.

SHENYANG STRIVES TO STOP CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

SK040516 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Shenyang Municipality will mobilize all fronts to combine the efforts of the government and the masses and concentrate all forces to attack criminal activities in a planned manner to stir up an upsurge in strengthening social order. This decision was adopted at a meeting on politics and law convened by the Shenyang municipal party committee on 31 March and 1 April. The meeting decided to continuously implement the principle of quickly passing severe punishments on counterrevolutionaries and criminals seriously disturbing social order. The meeting encouraged the masses to make accusations and criminals to make confessions and called for concerted efforts in attacking criminal activities.

All units and departments must attach vital importance to the matter of life and death and conduct education in different fields and forms among staff and workers, local residents and especially young people. Plants, mines, enterprises, organs and schools should also strengthen their security and defense work. Effective measures need to be adopted to strengthen security and order in public places such as stations, parks, theaters, markets and stores. Rural areas should pay greater attention to security and defense work and resolutely stop unhealthy practices such as robberies, gambling and feudal, supersititious activities.

LIAONING: MEASURES AGAINST CRIMINALS URGED

SK080607 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] At a recent provincial forum on checking the current situation, Comrade Cai Enguang, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, said: Procuratorates at all levels should regard the consolidation of social order as a central task and correctly use the law as a weapon to deal blows at counterrevolutionaries, antiparty persons and antisocialist and criminal offenders in order to safeguard social order.

He continued: Our province's public order is generally good. However, maintaining social order is a protracted, arduous and continuous task. Therefore, we should not be unrealistically optimistic or slack in this work. Counterrevolutionaries and criminal offenders must be dealt with severely and promptly in accordance with the law. Those who engage in terrorist activities, steal firearms and ammunition, bear arms against people, rob others, rape women and harm public order should be dealt with and punished severely and in a timely manner to protect the people and to make new contributions in readjusting the economy and achieving greater political stability.

GANSU ACTING FIRST SECRETARY GUIDES DROUGHT WORK

SK060442 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to GANSU RIBAO, taking advantage of sufficient moisture in the soil after a spring rain, peasants of the eastern and western parts of Gansu Province now are engaging in sowing and planting. The province has nearly planted 10 million mu of summer grains.

In order to combat drought to carry out spring sowing, a number of cadres have been dispatched from various localities to the forefront of production to help grassroots units carrying out farming work. Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Ge Shiying, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor led work groups to grassroots to examine and give guidance in combating drought and spring plowing work. The provincial government also organized five work groups to give help in various localities. On separate occasions, the provincial government appropriated 5.234 million yuan to water-deficient areas to help communes and brigades which had difficulties in obtaining drinking water for men and animals in an effort to achieve a better harvest in 1981.

DU YIDE ATTENDS PLA ECONOMIC THEORY COURSE OPENING

SK050424 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the Lanzhou PLA units recently sponsored an economic theoretical course for cadres at or above division level to study socialist economic theories in light of the actual situation. This course was opened to further implement the guidelines of the central work conference.

Du Yide, commander of the Lanzhou PLA units, gave a mobilization speech at the opening of this study course. He said: Political economy is one of the three important supplementary parts of Marxism and the foundation of all Marxist theories. Our country has already embarked on a new historical period of development. There are new situations and problems which require our efforts to study and solve. However, if we do not understand the socialist economic law and the party's economic policies, it will be impossible for us to fulfill the historic mission entrusted to us by the party and the people.

Comrade Du Yide stressed: This study course will examine Marxist economic theories. We should not stress only the study of theories but also the actual needs of modernizing our country and our army. All comrades should adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice because only by doing so can we understand theories and realistically solve problems in our ideology and understanding. The focus of this study is to study and master the law that production relations must suit the development of the production forces, the basic socialist economic law, the law on developing the national economy in a planned and balanced way, the socialist law of value and the law of to each according to his work. These laws are primary laws for socialist economic construction. Our country's experience in the past 30 years or so in socialist economic construction has proved that our construction cause will be smoothly developed and the people's livelihood greatly improved if we act according to these laws. However, if we act contrary to these laws we will disrupt economic construction. A series of party economic policies and principles set forth since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee were formulated on the basis of these laws. Therefore, we must exert our efforts to study and master these laws, study them earnestly and painstakingly, ponder questions and clearly understand theories. To integrate theory with practice, we must unite our thinking and eliminate the leftist ideology. Since we were constantly working and living under the guidance of leftist ideology in the past 20 years or so, generally speaking, all our cadres, especially leading cadres, were influenced by leftist things.

If we fail to eliminate these leftist things ideologically, we again will commit leftist mistakes when given a chance. On the basis of studying theories, we should gain a clear idea of the leftist manifestations and harmfulness and eliminate the causes of leftist mistakes to distinguish right from wrong, heighten our understanding and unify our thinking. We should have the courage to freely air our views and opinions and solve our problems through discussions, arguments and reasoning, self-criticism and mutual aid. I hope that our cadres at intermediate and high levels will take the lead in rapidly forming a practice to study socialist economic theories.

GANSU EMERGENCY CIRCULAR ON POOR INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

SK041346 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The Gansu Provincial People's Government recently issued an emergency circular calling on the staff and workers of industrial and communications enterprises throughout the province to launch an extensive campaign on increasing production and practicing economy, as well as increasing income and curtailing expenditures. The circular urges them to make all-out efforts to do a good job in current production, raise economic efficiency and quickly improve current passiveness so as to advance production on the industrial and communications front and make new contributions to maintaining a fiscal balance between revenue and expenses and stabilizing the economy.

The circular states: Industrial production in the first quarter of this year was not good. Total provincial industrial output value in January and February declined on a relatively large scale compared to last year. Of the 100 major products, output of almost half was lower than that of the 1980 corresponding period.

The circular notes: The main reasons for the above-mentioned situation are that some units have not correctly understood and implemented the principle of readjusting the national economy, thus causing a slackness and wait-and-see attitude ideologically. Political and ideological work has slackened and managerial effort has lagged behind. Therefore, production has not been grasped firmly and organizational leadership has not been effective. In addition, there are other objective causes such as problems in transportation, raw materials and in cooperation between industry and commerce. All of this has brought about a poor showing in first quarter industrial production.

The circular stresses: The production tasks for the industrial and communications front this year are very heavy. Various localities, departments and enterprises should do a good job in ideological and political work and correct the erroneous ideology of some comrades who hold that since the task for 1981 is centered on readjustment, fulfilling production plans is secondary. Efforts should be made to mobilize the masses to launch an extensive campaign of increasing production and practicing economy as well as of increasing income and curtailing expenditures so as to achieve the goal of improving economic results. The circular also sets concrete demands for the departments of light and textile industries, petrochemical industry, metallurgy, machinery, precision industry, coal industry and electric power, as well as for the enterprises run by prefectural and county authorities.

The circular also states: The shortage of raw materials affecting a number of plants capable of operating at full capacity or for some products which are in high demand constitutes a prominent contradiction in industrial production this year. Concentrated efforts should be made in the second quarter to do a good job in supplying and making arrangements for raw materials. As for material resources available in our province, we should try hard to increase production and make rational allocations by tapping latent potentialities. As for material resources only obtainable from other provinces, with the authorities' approval we should actively seek exchanges for some of our materials under a fair and rational principle.

Vigorous efforts should be made to lower raw material consumption, practice economy and try hard to make use of substitute materials and comprehensively utilize materials available. We should find a way in which the best economic result can be achieved by consuming less materials. The departments of railway transportation, material supply and finance and trade should assign full-time personnel to tackle various problems arising in the course of production so as to ensure normal progress.

LOW INCIDENCE OF HYPERTENSION IN QINGHAI AREA NOTED

OW031236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Xining, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--People living on the Qumarleb grasslands, five thousand meters above sea level in Qinghai Province, have a low incidence of high blood pressure. There, only 0.88 people per hundred suffer from hypertension. An investigation team headed by Doctor Wu Tianyi, deputy director of the Qinghai Plateau Heart Disease Research Institute, came up with these results after a five month survey of the grasslands and surrounding areas.

Doctor Wu said, the rare air at this high altitude causes higher pulmonary artery pressure and expansion of the microcapillaries. He felt this would account for less hypertension.

The majority of the people living on the plateau are herdsmen leading a simple life with plenty of fresh air and clean water. They do not experience the noise, pollution and nervous tension of the city. Although their diet consists mainly of milk products and meat which are high in protein and fat, yet their way of life and work in unspoiled natural surroundings help them to be less prone to high blood pressure, in the view of Dr Wu.

A survey, under the direction of Dr Wu, studied the epidemiology of high blood pressure in Qinghai Province. Teams recorded the blood pressure of persons of different nationalities at different altitudes. Over 30,000 cases were studied in two years' time.

The rate of hypertension among city people in Qinghai was higher than that of rural people and the rate among Hans higher than among minority nationalities. Also persons who migrated to Qinghai from other parts of China had higher blood pressure than native-born residents. The lowest incidence of hypertension in Qinghai is among the Tibetans, next come the Tu, Hui and Salar people. But even the highest rate among these people is only four percent which is lower than the rate among people living on China's plains.

MA WENRUI AT SHAANXI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK060341 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The third plenary session of the Shaanxi Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee was held from 26 March to 4 April. The meeting stressed that discipline inspection work must currently focus on ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, uphold the four basic principles, and guarantee the smooth execution of the principle on achieving further economic readjustment and political stability put forward by the central work conference. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the third plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, studied the important speeches of central leaders concerned, and discussed and approved the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission's views on the basic state of work in 1980 and the work arrangements for 1981. The meeting also exchanged information and experiences in discipline inspection work.

The participants also exposed certain unhealthy trends among some party members and cadres in Shaanxi, and put forward a number of valuable opinions on correcting these trends.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
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The participants seriously discussed the question of the work style of the ruling party. They unanimously held: Comrade Chen Yun's instructions on party work style are extremely important and timely. They are of great significance for our party building. They held: The discipline inspection departments at all levels must regard ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies as the current focus of their work and the primary issue in executing the "guiding principles" and promoting party spirit.

The meeting pointed out: The tasks in discipline inspection work this year are to further implement the "guiding principles," resolutely correct unhealthy trends, and ensure the smooth execution of the important guiding principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui spoke at the conclusion of the meeting on the importance of the party's discipline inspection work and on how to do it. He stressed: Party committees must strengthen leadership over discipline inspection work and put this work in an important position. It is necessary to get a good grasp of solving outstanding cases of discipline violation. Discipline inspection department cadres must go among the masses to find out the situation and handle problems in a truth-seeking way. It is necessary to establish, put on a sound basis and strengthen the discipline inspection organs at all levels.

Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Yan Kelun presided at the meeting and delivered a report. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Lu Jianren also spoke.

WANG FENG ADDRESSES XINJIANG COMMUNE CONFERENCE

OW030920 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] The autonomous regional conference on commune management and administration which ended this afternoon called on various localities to eliminate the influence of "leftist" thinking, to further implement the party's rural economic policies and to improve commune management and administration, so as to bring about overall development in agricultural production and to provide conditions for readjusting the national economy and speeding up socialist construction in our country.

The autonomous regional CCP Committee and the People's Government attached great importance to this conference. During the conference leading comrades of the autonomous regional CCP Committee and the People's Government Wang Feng, (Wu Dingsheng), Ismail Amat, Song Zhihe, Ji Jiayu, Han Jingcao, Huang Luobin, Janabil, Zhang Siming, Liu Zimo and Si-ma-yi Ya-sheng-nuo-fu heard reports by a number of representatives on commune management and administration problems currently existing in various places. Comrades Wang Feng, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu and Si-ma-yi Ya-sheng-nuo-fu made speeches.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since the third plenary session of the CCP Committee, the autonomous regional CCP Committee and the People's Government have formulated and promulgated measures for rural and pastoral areas in line with the guidelines contained in the related documents of the CCP Central Committee and based on actual conditions in Xinjiang. They have done much work relating to those measures. An excellent situation now prevails in the vast rural and pastoral areas where annual production increases and general increases in commune members' income are reported; the peasants are happy and the economy is brisk. In the past 4 years the average rate of increase of the communes has far surpassed that of the 20 years from the inception of the agricultural cooperative movement to 1976. However, a check on commune management and administration in light of the demands put forth by the work conference of the CCP Central Committee--furthering economic readjustment and political stability, eliminating "leftist" influence and speeding up the four modernizations--shows that many problems exist to the point that the commune management and administration cannot cope with the needs of the developing situation.

The conference held that the deep-rooted and widespread influence of "leftist" thinking in the main has brought about many problems in commune management and administration. The presence of the influence of "leftist" thinking can be felt in the following areas:

1. In the production teams is a "communist" wind that emphasizes "larger and with more public ownership" and calls for egalitarianism, arbitrary requisitions and recall of loans. In areas where conditions are not ready, the brigade and commune economy is being busily developed, thus restricting the productive forces which the production teams can use effectively.
2. Production teams' decisionmaking rights and ownership are not respected. Production teams cannot make their own production plans according to local conditions. Some units encroached upon production teams' labor force and land in violation of the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, causing losses to the production teams.
3. Some people do not act according to the law of nature and economic law; they do not observe the law of value or give guidance properly in the spirit of seeking truth from facts based on local conditions. Instead, they habitually try to tackle such economic problems as commune management and administration by resorting to administrative orders. Moreover, they have not been thinking and acting boldly in promoting the various types of responsibility systems for production. This is why some communes suffered reduced production and income and in some cases experienced no increase in income in spite of production increases.

Projecting the development plan to 1985, the conference noted that to develop agricultural production successfully, we have to rely on policies and science and technology. Only by implementing the party's policies and fully using the peasants' enthusiasm can we make good use of advanced science and technology. On the other hand, by strengthening management work we will be able to implement policies effectively and farm scientifically. The developing situation has given added importance to commune management and administration.

In order to cope with the new situation, the conference pointed out, it is necessary to curb this evil wind of egalitarianism, arbitrary requisition and recalling loans. It is also essential to see to it that the production teams' ownership and their right to make their own decisions are protected by the law of the state.

Starting this year, no units or individuals are allowed to willfully encroach upon production teams' labor force, land, draft animals, machinery and equipment, products and other supplies, or to deprive them of those things. As for those items arbitrarily requisitioned in the past, especially in 1978 after the related documents of the CCP Central Committee were handed down for implementation, conscientious efforts should be made to straighten them out. At the same time, steps must be taken to reduce the number of nonproductive personnel to lighten the burden on the production teams.

According to the stipulations embodied in the new "60 articles," from now on the number of brigade cadres who are entitled to work point subsidies should, in general, be limited to between 3 and 5, not to exceed 7. The standards for cadres' work point subsidies should not be set too high. In places where the responsibility for production goes down to individual efforts and payment is made on the basis of output, brigade cadres must also undertake certain productive work, and they shall be paid according to their output. (?Work points to be given to brigade cadres should be discussed by commune members democratically.)

The conference pointed out: Types of responsibility systems for production should be put into effect in agriculture and animal husbandry in various localities according to local conditions. The responsibility systems for production that are in keeping with the local production level and are understood by the people should be made permanent. The peasants should be told that the party policies will not be changed and that they should not worry.

WANG FENG, OTHER XINJIANG LEADERS HELP PLANT TREES

OW050757 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Leading comrades of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Urumqi Municipality as well as workers, staff, teachers and students of the mining and industrial enterprises in the Urumqi area joined in making the city green on 3 April. Over 10,000 participants took part in the tree-planting activities in 19 places in Urumqicity. Leading comrades of the regional CCP Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional People's Government and the regional CPPCC Committee as well as responsible comrades of the Urumqi Municipal CCP Committee and the Urumqi Municipal Revolutionary Committee took part in planting trees in the newly planned (Beiyi) Park in Urumqi city. They were Wang Feng, Ismail Amat, Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, (Li Jiangxin), Han Jincan, A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi, Hou Liang, Yang Huansheng, Janabil, Wang Zhenwen, Yi-er-ha-li, Mu-sha-ye-fu, Zhang Fengqi, Mai-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo-fu, Liu Shifeng, Zhang Siming, Da Dai, Tian Zhong, Liu Zimo, Si-ma-yi Ya-sheng-nuo-fu, Meng Shulin, Ya-he-fu Da-mao-la, (Sha-fu-er A-ti), An-ni-wa-er Han-ba-ba, (Han Youwen), (A-pu-lie-si Mu-he-meng-qi) and Wang Shizhen. With an area of over 500 mu, the (Beiyi) Park is located in front of the Kunlun guesthouse. A manmade lake, a music hall, fountains, flowerbeds and a children's playground are included for the planned park.

After 1000 the park was bustling with tree-planting activities, with veteran comrades busily planting trees. Teachers and students of the Urumqi No 3 middle school and the affiliated middle school of the regional transportation company also planted trees in this park. By noon thousands of white poplars and other trees were planted in the park.

XINJIANG HOLDS LIGHT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

OW071218 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang regional conference on light industry closed today. The conference called for producing more consumer products for daily use in 1981. It also urged working harder to provide more good quality and inexpensive light industrial products for the people of various nationalities in order to earn more money for the state and increase financial revenue.

Last year, the autonomous region's light industry development accelerated. However, the region's total light industrial output value only increased by (??) percent more than in 1979 and the variety and quality of products still fell short of market demand. The conference maintained that further efforts must be made to eliminate the influence of leftist ideas and promote development of light industry in the course of readjustment. The main tasks for this year are: to develop production, raise quality, increase product variety, improve economic returns and increase accumulation. Emphasis must be placed on the production of consumer products such as crude salt, sugar, paper, beverages, food, garments, leather products, fabric products, furniture, handicraft products and special products for minority nationalities, which have a large market and can increase revenue. At the same time, attention must also be paid to producing small commodities.

The conference held: In the course of readjusting the structure of light industry, enterprises must strive to merge with each other or switch to producing other products instead of stopping production or closing manufacturing plants. Also, joint enterprises must be further promoted. The conference transmitted the good news that the region's light and textile industrial output value increased 10 percent in the first quarter of this year. The conference was held in Urumqi City from 26 March to 4 April. Huang Luobin, secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, and (Huang Bichent), director of the Regional Economic Committee, addressed the conference.

BEIJING OBSERVERS CRITICIZE KUOMINTANG CONGRESS

OW071904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Observers in the Chinese capital have lashed out at the recent 12th congress of the Kuomintang in Taiwan for sticking to their policy of separatism toward the reunification of the country.

The Kuomintang reiterated at the congress that they will never negotiate with the Chinese Communist Party and never establish trade, postal and transportation links with the mainland, according to Taiwan press reports.

This congress was held at a time when the Kuomintang is beset with difficulties both internally and externally, the observers said.

The Chinese Communist Party's proposals for negotiations on the reunification of the country have won increasingly extensive support among the Chinese people both on the mainland, in Taiwan and overseas. Many knowledgeable persons in the Kuomintang have also voiced their approval.

By adamantly rejecting these proposals for negotiations and reunification, the observers said, the Taiwan authorities have landed themselves in a plight of isolation.

Chiang Ching-kuo, head of the Kuomintang, admitted in his opening speech that Taiwan is "in a period of great distress" and "very difficult circumstances," Taiwan papers reported.

It is sheer day-dreaming for the Taiwan authorities to try to impose their reactionary rule upon the people on the mainland, local observers said.

While paying lipservice to the "three people's principles" laid down by Dr Sun Yat-sen, the observers said, they have long since betrayed these principles--nationalism, democracy and the people's livelihood--because they are depending on foreign powers and oppressing the people.

The observers said the Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan are "courting their own disaster" by "stubbornly refusing to have peace talks for the reunification of the country and setting themselves against the whole nation."

"It is better for the Kuomintang authorities to correct their errors and change over to new ways for the benefit of the country and themselves," the observers said.

XINHUA Criticism

OW080534 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1657 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--The 12th congress of the Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan from 29 March to 5 April stuck to their obstinate stand of splitting the motherland. At the congress the Kuomintang reiterated that they will never negotiate with the CCP or establish trade, postal and transportation links with the mainland. It also clamored the "anti-communist and national recovery" stand and threatened to "unify China under the three principles of the people."

The Kuomintang convened this congress at a time when the Taiwan authorities are beset with difficulties both internally and externally.

The CCP's proposal for negotiating on the reunification of the motherland has won increasingly extensive support among the Chinese people both on the mainland and overseas. Many knowledgeable persons in the Kuomintang have also voiced their approval. By adamantly rejecting these proposals for negotiations and reunification, the Taiwan authorities have landed themselves in a plight of isolation.

In his opening speech Chiang Ching-kuo admitted that Taiwan today is "in a period of great stress" and "very difficult circumstances." Because of that, he urged Kuomintang members: "1) do not panic"; "2) do not be confused, first of all do not be confused ideologically, emotionally and conceptionally"; "3) do not be annoyed"; and "if we are annoyed by unpleasant things, we will become more annoyed the more we think about them"; "4) do not be afraid," and "we should always remain psychologically calm in the face of any turbulent situation, any serious crises and any big irritations." Otherwise, "by throwing ourselves off balance, we will inevitably court defeat."

Chiang Ching-kuo reiterated at the congress the statement he made earlier this year that he will never negotiate and never establish trade, postal and transportation links. He also announced three "never changes": "The basic national policy of anti-communism and national recovery will never be changed"; "the national system" laid down by the Kuomintang authorities "will never be changed"; and "the goal of unifying China under the principles of the people will never be changed."

It is reported that all discussions at this congress were centered on the theme of "unifying China under the three principles of the people." At the closing session, the congress adopted a so-called "resolution on realizing the unification of China under the three principles of the people," together with an anti-communist declaration. It is sheer day-dreaming for the Taiwan authorities to impose their reactionary rule on the 1 billion people on the mainland. By using "unifying China under the three principles of the people" as the main theme of discussion at the congress, the Kuomintang authorities were actually using it as a shield against the compatriots both at home and abroad who demanded negotiations and the reunification of the motherland. Any person who knows some of the background is aware that the Kuomintang authorities' deeds over the past several decades had long betrayed the three principles of the people advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen. The "three principles of the people" are out of the question for the Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan who externally depend on others, internally suppress the people and insist on splitting the motherland. The Kuomintang authorities boasted about Taiwan being a "bright paradise" for implementing the three principles of the people. They are dreadfully afraid of the proposal for "establishing trade, postal and transportation links," and refuse to let the people on both sides of the Taiwan strait make contact. You can see and compare for yourselves.

The Kuomintang authorities clamored at the congress that they would "penetrate into the enemy body" and "strengthen national defense forces...to stand ready at all times for orders to recover the mainland." In other words, they want to step up espionage and armed harassment activities against the mainland. People here pointed out: The Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan are courting their own disaster by stubbornly refusing to have peace talks for the reunification of the motherland and setting themselves against the whole nation. It is better for the Kuomintang authorities to correct their errors and change over to new ways for the benefit of the country and themselves.

PREMIER REPORTS ON FY 1982 BUDGET PROPOSAL

OW071501 Taipei CNA in English 1340 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 7 Apr (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Tuesday said the total net expenditures of the central government and local government at various levels will amount to NT dollars 508,400 million during fiscal 1982, up 14.3 percent over the current year. The increase rate is the (?lowest) in recent years. This shows the government's proper control in using the general resources of the country so as to reach the target of economic growth with stability economy. [as received]

Reporting to the legislative yuan on the central government's general budget proposal for fiscal 1982, Premier Sun said that revenues and expenditures will be balanced at NT dollars 319,278 million, an increase of 16.1 percent as compared with that of FY 1981. The budget compilation is based on the administrative guidelines and program, Premier Sun said.

In view of the rapid increase of commodity prices and unstable international and domestic economic situation, the budget calculation is based on the following three principles:

- If possible, total government expenditures should be cut back and rate of increase lowered.
- A substantial balance should be continuously maintained in the government's current account.
- The proposed budget of the central government should be compiled in coordination with the budgets of local governments to ensure balanced development.

The budget highlights are as follows:

- Expenditures for national defense and foreign affairs, making up NT dollars 127,054 million or 39.8 percent, occupy a leading position.
- Economic construction and communications, proposed at NT dollars 79,822 million, 25 percent, rank the second.
- Social welfare, expenditures in the program are budgeted at NT dollars 43,971 million, 13.8 percent.
- Education, science, culture. The NT dollars 29,100 million has been proposed for the development.
- Salary increases for military personnel, government employees and public school teachers. The amount of NT dollars 12,400 million is listed in this category of the general budget.

MEASURES TO COUNTER PRC'S UNITED FRONT 'PLOT'

OW071521 Taipei CNA in English 1348 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 7 Apr (CNA)--Mo Sung-Nien, (?chairman) of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, Tuesday said the government will strengthen services to Overseas Chinese to help them counter the Chinese Communist "united front" plot.

Reporting to the Overseas Affairs Committee of the legislative yuan, Chairman Mo said currently the most important tasks the government will undertake are as follows:

- Enhancing assistance to young Overseas Chinese to win their support-and confidence in the motherland.
- Strengthening education for the Overseas Chinese to continue Chinese traditional culture.
- Expanding new anti-communist efforts abroad and consolidating the unity of Overseas Chinese communities against the Chinese communists.

The government is planning to assign officials abroad to specially promote the interests of Overseas Chinese in addition to encouraging Overseas Chinese to invest and study in Taiwan.